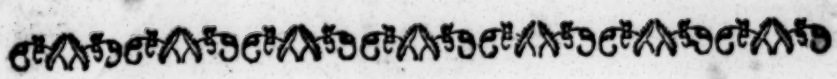


from Mr. Mildmay

Hist: of France Vol. 1.



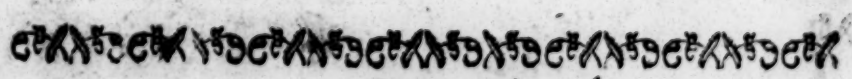
AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
STATE and CONDITION
OF THE
Southern Maritime Provinces
OF
FRANCE, *K*

Representing

The Distress They were reduced to at the
Conclusion of the last War in 1748;

And

In what Manner They may be distressed
by the present War.



*Printed
1760*

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Court of the District Court

and

In witness whereof the Clerk of the Court
has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the Court

Printed
1866

AN
 ACCOUNT
 OF THE
 STATE and CONDITION
 OF THE
 Southern Maritime Provinces
 OF
 FRANCE, &c.

TO know the weak Side of our Enemy, or on what Side the Power of our Enemy may be weakened, are equally very considerable Advantages; I hope therefore it will be no unacceptable Service to my Country, if I attempt to point out on what Side *France* has been, and may again be weakened, whilst engaged in a War against *England*. I had an Opportunity of discovering this by being in the *Southern* Parts of that Kingdom, both before the last War, and immediately after its Conclusion; and think it now my Duty to offer some Observations on the State and Condition of those Provinces with respect to their Trade and Revenues, the great Foundations of their Strength and Power: Each of which I will endeavour to describe, as they

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appeared to be at the three following Periods of Time; namely, from 1740 to 1744, before the Commencement of the last War with *England* — Next, from 1744 to 1748, during the Continuance of that War; — And lastly, in 1748, upon the Restoration of the Peace at *Aix la Chapelle*. Thus by comparing their Condition at the former Period, to the Distress they were reduced to at the latter; discovering the Difference, and examining the Cause of that Difference, we shall be apprized in what Manner they may again be distressed, upon the present or any future Renewal of Hostilities.

The first Point to be considered, with respect to the State and Condition of any Kingdom, or any Part of a Kingdom, is the Plenty or Scarcity of the necessary Provisions of Life; for these govern the Price of all other Productions, on which the Welfare of Trade depends; from whence the Riches of all Nations are introduced, their Revenues supported, and their Power established. Now with regard to these Points, we may remark, that although *Provence* and *Languedoc*, which are the two principal Southern Provinces of *France*, do not greatly abound in Corn, yet in Times of Peace they are easily supplied with it by Importation from *Sicily*, the *Levant*, and the Coasts of *Barbary*, as well as from *England*, and the other more Northern Countries. But from hence it is apparent, how greatly they may suffer in Time of War, by their Enemies cutting off that Communication, and preventing such Foreign Supplies. Yet, however deficient these Provinces may be in producing the first necessary Provisions of Life, they naturally abound in many Productions of Luxury, the Sale
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and Exportation of which make up the most considerable Branch of their annual Wealth. They have Wine sufficient, not only for their own, but the Consumption of great Part of *Italy*, besides Quantities exported to their Western Colonies. Their Oranges, Figs, Almonds, Prunes, Capres, and Oil, especially the Oil of *Provence*, for which the District near *Aix* is peculiarly famous, are sold throughout the interior Parts of *France*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, and of late carried even to *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Muscovy*. For we must observe, that as Trade brings in Riches, and Riches introduce Luxury; so these *Southern* Provinces abounding in so many Products of Luxury, must encrease in their Trade and Riches, in Proportion to the Encrease of Trade and Riches in the *Northern* Countries. We may add the Profits they make from their Raw Silks, by Means of their Mulberry Trees, and from the several Manufactures of Silk, Soap, Essences, Earthen Ware; and above all, from the different Species of Woollen Cloths made at *St. Pons*, and *Carcaſſonne* in *Languedoc*, to be exported to the *Levant* by the *Turky* Company established at *Marſeilles*: It is from the great Profits they return by these Trades, that they chiefly make up their annual Wealth, and support their publick Revenues. And this again points out the Hazard and Loss these Provinces may be liable to in Time of War, by a proper Destination of a superior Power at Sea to intercept that Trade, on which their Wealth and Revenues do so much depend.

From these Considerations let us now examine the various Changes of their State and Condition during the last War: In which Examination we

shall discover the additional Taxes and Impositions that were levied, and the great Encrease of Debts that was incurred, and to what real Distress and Misery the Inhabitants were reduced, as well from a Want of a Foreign Supply of Provisions, as from the Loss of those Trades by which their extraordinary Revenues as above were to be supported.

But previous to my entering into this Detail, it may not be improper to explain by what Authority, and in what Manner, these Provincial Revenues are raised.—To which Purpose it will be necessary to premise, that *Provence* and *Languedoc*, being *Pays d'Etat*, are distinguished by many Privileges from those other Provinces that are stiled *Pays d'Election* *. For, first, they have the Privilege of being exempted from the *Taille Personelle*, or Tax on their personal Estates, as they pay only the *Taille Reelle* or Land Tax. Secondly, They are allowed to raise this Tax under the Denomination of a *Don Gratuit* or *Free Gift* to the King, including with it all the Sums wanted to serve their own Provincial Expences. Thirdly, They are permitted to pay a gross Sum by way of Composition for the *Free Gift*, without being accountable for the Manner of raising it : And, Fourthly, They enjoy the extraordinary Liberty of collecting their several Provincial Duties by Officers of their own

* The Provinces called *Pays d'Etat* are those which have been annexed to the Crown of *France*, either by Donation, Will, or Conquest, and which, having been formerly distinct and independant *Sovereignities*, do still retain some of their ancient Privileges, as enumerated above. The *Pays d'Election* are the ancient Patrimonies of the Crown of *France*, who formerly elected their own Assessors ; but that Privilege has long ago been taken from them, and the Name of it only remains.

Appointment. Besides these, *Provence* in particular claims the further Privilege of being exempted from Providing the *Etapas*, or necessary Provisions and Furniture for the King's Troops marching through, or being quartered in their Province*.

Be pleased to observe, that I am here to take Notice of no other Revenues but those that are merely Provincial, that is, such as are paid into the Treasury of the Province, and issued from thence, first to satisfy the *Don Gratuit* to the King, and afterwards their own particular Expences, namely, the Salaries to their Governors, the Charge of their Militia, and of the *Marechausée*, the Interest of their Debts, and the Repairs of their Highways, &c. But as to the King's *Domaine*, the *Ayds*, *Gabelles*, and all other farmed Duties, which are imposed on the Sale, Transport, or Consumption of the vendible Commodities, these being common to all, are not to be set down as Burthens peculiar to any one Province, though Burthens indeed they are upon the People in general, and levied with equal Severity in every Part of the Kingdom.

From hence it appears, that the Revenues in every Province of *France*, are applicable to answer first the national Expence, and next the Demands that are made to support the particular Exigency of that Province: Accordingly the Impositions on

* The Word *Etapas*, in the Military Sense, signifies the Magazins which most of the Provinces in *France* are obliged to erect within certain Distances, for furnishing the King's Troops with Provisions in their Routs and Marches; but as we have no such Establishment, nor any *English* Word for it, I must beg Leave, as often as I shall be obliged to refer to it hereafter, to mention it by this *French* Appellation.

each are augmented in Proportion to the Greatness and Variety of their several Demands. In order therefore to form a Calculation of the whole Revenues of *France*, we must take into our Account, not only what comes into the King's Coffers, but the Overplus Sums that are raised to support the private Exigency of each Province; and consequently to give an Account of the national Debt of *France*, we must not only take in the Estimate of what is owing by the King, but also what Debts are owing by each Province, and by every Town and Community within that Province: These Particulars, however minute, are Objects which must be taken into our Views; and then by adding the national and provincial Revenues, Expences, and Debts together, we shall discover the accumulated Burthens imposed upon every Inhabitant, and upon the Kingdom in general.

These provincial Impositions, of which I now confine myself to treat, are levied by the Authority of the Assembly of the States, consisting of the three Orders, namely, the Ecclesiasticks, the Nobles, and the Tiers Etat or Commonality. The Assembly of the States both of *Provence* and *Languedoc* meet annually, That of *Provence* in November at *Lambesc*; and that of *Languedoc* in October at *Montpelier*; each of these is held by the King's Commission to their respective Governor, or in his Absence to the Intendant. The Meeting is opened by reading the *Lettres de Cachet* and *Patentes* of the King, signifying the Reasons and Necessity of his demanding the Continuance of the usual *Don Gratuit*, which is immediately and unanimously voted, in the politest Terms of Duty, Zeal and Loyalty. After which the *Procureurs*
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de Pays, who are the General Provincial Agents, deliver in the Accounts they have received from the Consuls of each Community, in which are stated the Accounts of the last Year, and what Sums are wanted for the next; including the Charges for repairing the Highways, the Interest of their Debts, the Salaries of their Officers, and other necessary and incidental Expences; all which being stated and added to the Sum demanded for the *Don Gratuit*, they vote the Whole to be necessary, and then compute how much must be imposed upon each Community to amount to that Sum, of which they afterwards make a Repartition, to answer all the several Purposes; and which impost, raised by this Authority, is frequently varied, like the Land Tax in *England*, according to the different Exigencies of each Year.

The General Assembly, after having thus voted the Sum Total to be raised, proportion the Share each Community is to pay towards it; and the Communities collect what is so imposed by a Rate on their contributory Lands. In entering therefore into a particular Description of the Manner in which these Rates are collected, I must take Notice that *Provence*, of which *Aix* is the Capital; or to speak constitutionally, that the *Generalité* of *Aix*, is divided into 22 Vigueries or Magistracies, like the Divisions of Hundreds in the Counties of *England*; each Viguerie is again subdivided into several *Feus*, a Term derived from *Feodum*, being the antient Tenure of their Lands, and signifying the Value and not the Extent of their different Parcels. So also the Province of *Languedoc* is first of all, on account of its Extent, divided into two *Generalités*, distinguished by the Names of the
Upper

Upper and Lower *Languedoc* : The Upper is divided into eleven Diocesses ; the Lower into twelve ; and these again into Communities ; and the Communities into lesser Parcels of Land rated according to their annual Value.

These contributory Lands in *Provence*, as I mentioned before, are called *Feus*, the Number of which in the Whole amounts to 3032, and the Extent and Share of each at a certain estimated Rate, is fixed and registered in a Book which is called the *Affouagement* of the Province : But altho' this Method of Taxation, at so much *per Feu*, is fixed and determinate, yet the Value of a *Feu* is very uncertain, from the Uncertainty there is of the yearly Income of the Parcel of Land that comes under that Denomination ; which being a fictitious Measure, differs in every Community, like the real Weights and Measures throughout all *France* ; for this Registry having been made long ago by Commissaries of their own appointing, Methods were then taken, not unknown to some Countries in *England*, of estimating their Lands at an under Rate, and the Tax was fixed only upon the Value so registered. However I was informed by those who had Opportunities of knowing the annual Income of certain Districts, that by dividing the Sum Total of that annual Income by the Number of *Feus* it was charged with, each *Feu* might be estimated to be equal to Four Thousand Five Hundred Livres *per Annum*, or near 200 *l.* a Year : A Tax therefore of Five Hundred and Fifty Livres, or 24 *l. Sterling* on such an annual Income, which was the usual Tax before the last War, would be something more than two Shillings in the Pound Land Tax in *England*, rated to the full. But ha-
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ving observed above, that these Estates are registered under their Value, we may suppose such a Tax not to exceed one Shilling in the Pound out of their real Value.

But in *Languedoc*, where the Lands are not rated by any ancient registered Value, the Proportion that each Parcel is to pay is annually settled by Commissaries appointed *ex parte* on the Behalf of the King, and on Behalf of the Communities, who hold their *Affietes*, or Sittings for one Month after the General Assembly is broke up, to make the *Recherche*, or after Enquiry into the advanced Rents and Profits of the Lands in each District, and to raise their Tax accordingly. The Tax thus proportioned, is settled by what is called the *Compoix* or *Cadaastre*, which is the nominal Measure of the Value of each Parcel, the Sum Totals of which being cast up in every Community, by Livres, Sols, and Deniers, is from thence called their *Ali-vrement*, which the Consuls of each Community account for to the Magistrates of the Diocess; and these account for what is raised in their respective Diocesses to the Treasurer General of the Province, by whom the Value of each contributory Land, and the Rate it pays, is each Year registered in a Book called the *Terrier* of the Province. This Method of annually raising the Taxes on their Lands, to the annual Encrease of their Profits, is practised even with Rigour in all the other *Generalités* of *France*, that go under the Denomination of the *Pays d' Elections*. Strange Policy! tending to discourage all Industry; to prevent all Improvements; and even to lessen the Revenues which it pretends to encrease: Lastly, from hence we shall find, that as the *Compoix*, or Valuation of their

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Estates,

Estates, are so often varied, few can tell what Proportion each annually pays to the Total Sum imposed ; nor do the States ever publish their Debates or Resolutions on the Impositions they think proper to raise ; so that a Stranger must depend on Hearsays, or Manuscript Accounts, formed on Conjectures so vague and so different from one another, that we cannot venture to depend on any ; and what I shall presume to offer, will be such only as appear to be the least exaggerated.

Whilst with regard to *Provence*, we go upon more sure Ground, inasmuch as the Assembly of the States publish every Year what is entitled the *Cayer* of their Deliberations, being the Minutes of their Debates and Resolutions, with a more ample and circumstantial Detail than what are printed of our parliamentary Proceedings in the Votes of the House of Commons. These *Cayers* I have now before me for the several Periods of Years I propose to examine ; which I can safely refer to as my Vouchers, being assured that every Account of such a distant Country will be the more satisfactory, when thus authenticated by its own original Records.

And now without any farther Explanations, fearing I have been too tedious in what I have already attempted, I shall proceed to examine what has been the actual Amount of these Revenues ; What Differences have happened as to their Encrease or Decrease ; and what has been the Cause of that Difference during the Periods of Time proposed in the Beginning of this Discourse ; And accordingly shall begin with a Relation of what were raised in the Years immediately preceding the last War, that is, from 1740 to 1744.

At the Assembly of the States of *Provence*, held at *Lambesc* in *November* 1740, after the usual Time taken up in reading the Orders for hearing Mass; taking the Oaths; and receiving the Excuses from those who were absent, &c. *M^r. La Tour*, First President and Intendant, in the Absence of *Duke de Villars*, Governor of the Province, remitted the King's Letters *de Cachet* and Patent, dated at *Fountainbleau* the 12th and 16th of *October* preceding, signifying his Majesty's Orders for convoking the Assembly, that it might provide for the necessary Affairs of the Province, and particularly for the Imposition of the Sum of Seven Hundred Thousand Livres, as the *Don Gratuit*, &c. which Sum, amounting to 30,625 *l. Sterling*, was thereupon unanimously granted; and the Assembly having at their subsequent Meetings examined the Accounts of all the other necessary Expences relating to their Province, voted, That for the defraying the Whole, the Sum of 550 Livres should be imposed on each *Feu*, according to the Repartition made thereof, the Particulars of which it is unnecessary here to set down. Let it suffice to observe, that no farther Provisions or Taxes were at that Time required, than what might satisfy the usual and ordinary Expences of the Province; which Imposition of 550 Livres *per Feu*, levied on the 3032 *Feus*, the Total Number in the Province amounted to One Million Six Hundred Sixty Seven Thousand Four Hundred Livres, or 72,948 *l. Sterling*.

At the Assembly of the States of *Languedoc*, held the same Year at *Montpelier* in the Month of *October*, I find the Sum of Four Millions Six Hundred Thousand Livres, equal to 201,250 *l. Sterling*,

set down as voted to answer the King's *Don Gratuit*, and all the other Expences of their Province. Should it be asked how it comes to pass that this Province, which is little more than half as big as the other above mentioned, should yet raise a Revenue almost three Times as high? I am to answer, that the Difference doth not arise from their greater Proportion of provincial Expences, but from its granting a larger Sum by way of *Don Gratuit* to the King. For as *Provence* compounds for that Demand by the annual Sum of Seven Hundred Thousand Livres, or 30,625 *l. Sterling*, *Languedoc* remits no less than Three Millions of Livres, or 131,250 *l. Sterling*, as it includes under this Article, some other Compositions for Duties to which it was antiently liable. And we are to observe, that both the Provinces in raising their *Don Gratuit*, are permitted to impose rather more under that Denomination than what is demanded by the King; and after accounting to his Majesty for the nett Sum due by the Composition, the Overplus is reserved, as well to pay the Charges of Collecting, as to make a Fund for the Discharge of other incidental Expences. In this Manner the usual provincial Revenues, or County Rates, were levied in these Provinces; which, in 1740 and 1741, respectively each Year, amounted to about the Sums here put down, namely,

<i>In Provence,</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>
For the Provincial } Expences —	967,400	42,323	15
For the King's <i>Don</i> } <i>Gratuit</i> —	700,000	30,625	00
	<hr/> 1,667,400	<hr/> 72,948	<hr/> 15

<i>In Languedoc,</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>
For the Provincial Expences ———	1,600,000	70,000	00
For the King's <i>Don</i> <i>Gratuit</i> ———	3,000,000	131,250	00
	<hr/> 4,600,000	<hr/> 201,250	<hr/> 00

But in 1742, *France* being engaged jointly with *Spain* in a War against the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Sardinia*, concerning the Right to some Territories in *Italy*, his most Christian Majesty was obliged to demand the *Capitation* and *Dixieme*; Taxes which ought only to be levied in Time of War; and being raised solely by Virtue of the King's Edict, and the Precept of the Intendant, are never mentioned in the Assembly of the States. But yet both these Provinces agree to satisfy these Taxes to the King by a Composition, as they do the *Don Gratuit*: *Provence* agreeing to pay 30,000*l.* and *Languedoc* about 40,000*l. Sterling* for each, being permitted to raise those Sums by Impositions of their own, together with an Overplus to defray the Expence of Collecting. Add to these, the several other Military Impositions, which, as the War began to be carried on with Vigour, were levied throughout the Kingdom, to answer the additional Expences, particularly by the March both of the *French* and *Spanish* Troops through these Provinces in their Way to *Italy*. Of these Expences however they were able then to pay their Share, by the Help of the Supplies which accrued from the beneficial Exportation of their luxurious Products to the Northern Powers, and of their Manufactures to the *Levant*, and other Parts of *Turky*, as also to

Martinico,

Martinica, *St. Domingo*, and the Western Islands ; their Merchants and Brokers gaining their Millions of Livres by a Commerce and Navigation, hitherto free and uninterrupted by the *English* Navy. But unhappily for those that were engaged in this Commerce, and those who had any Dependance on it, War was proclaimed against *England*, by the Instigation of another Power, on the 14th of *March* 1744.

Let us now examine what Alterations these Provinces suffered from that Period till the Preliminaries of the Peace were signed at *Aix la Chapelle* in *April* 1748.

This is the most interesting Period for us to examine, wherein we shall find what Distress these *Southern* Provinces were reduced to by being engaged in a War with *England* ; having as much to lose at Sea as at Land, they felt the sad Effects in both Parts : Our taking their Ships and Cargoes occasioned their first Loss ; our cruising after others obstructed future Gain. Hence a Decay of Trade ; a Stop to Manufactures ; and a Want of Money and Credit. Want of Money and Credit decreased their Revenues, and this of Course reduced their Strength : So that whilst there was on the one Hand a Necessity of augmenting their Expences, there appeared on the other a Diminution of the Sources from whence they were to be supplied. Such were the Consequences to which these Provinces were reduced soon after the Commencement of the last War ; and as their annual Expences could not be supplied by their annual Revenues, Rights were infringed, Debts contracted, and Disputes created amongst themselves, which lasted even longer than the War with their common Enemies.

Thus

Thus it appears, that in 1744, being the first Year after the War was proclaimed against *England*, the *French* King being then with his Army in *Germany*, dated his Letters from the Head Quarters of his Camp, to the Assembly of the States of *Provence*, met as usual the Beginning of *November*; wherein his Majesty sets forth, that the Tenderneſs he had for his Subjects had oppoſed itſelf to his engaging into a *War*, which might endanger their Repoſe, their Fortunes and their Lives; but being obliged at length to enter into it, he was willing at leaſt to ſhare the Weight of it with them. He had been ſeen to march at the Head of his Troops, to brave the ſame Dangers, and undergo thoſe Fatigues, to which he had near fallen a Victim. — This alludes to the King's Illneſs at *Metz*, from which his Majesty was juſt at that Time recovered. — The Letter then proceeds in the uſual Form, in the firſt Place to demand the *Don Gratuit*, &c. which the Aſſembly granted, with Profeſſions of their conſulting only their Zeal for his Majesty's Service, without attending to the Burthens with which their Country was overcharged. But at their Meetings afterwards, when the Intendant read to them his Majesty's farther Inſtructions, not only for providing the accuſtomed Payments for the Repairs of their Fortifications, Highways, and Bridges, and the Expences of their Militia; but that it was alſo expected they ſhould make ſome extraordinary Proviſions for the Expences that had accrued in their Province on account of Wood, and Straw, and Firing, for the Encampment of the Troops during their March into *Italy*, the Aſſembly at once came to a Reſolution, that the Amount
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of that Expence was not to be provided by the Province, but only to be liquidated and stated, in order to make a Demand on his Majesty to reimburse all that the several Communities had or should furnish on account of the *Army*, agreeably to the antient Practice of other Years, as therein recited : For it may be remembered, I have already mentioned the Privilege this Province claims of being exempted from providing the *Etapés* for the King's Troops marching through or quartered within any of its Communities. This Privilege, although confirmed by an Edict in the Month of *March* 1661, had indeed been infringed in the Year 1719 ; but by an Arret of Council, dated the 28th of *March* in the same Year, they were allowed to redeem it again on the Payment of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Livres, or 6561 *l.* a Year in Time of Peace, and Two Hundred Thousand Livres, or 8750 *l.* a Year in Time of War. Therefore, to answer this Composition, and some other extraordinary Expences, on Account of the Militia, and the Repairs of Highways, &c. they were obliged to raise their provincial Impositions from 550 to 725 Livres *per Feu*, which produced Two Millions One Hundred Ninety Eight Thousand Two Hundred Livres, or 96,170 *l. Sterling* for the Year, which in the preceding Years I have shewn were satisfied by the Sum of 72,948 *l.* the Difference therefore was an additional County Rate on this Province ; whilst at the same Time the Communities were obliged, contrary to the Privilege of an Exemption which they claimed, to maintain the King's Troops by extraordinary Sums, which they could no other ways raise, than by borrowing on their own Security ;

rity, which extraordinary Expences not being provided for by any annual Revenue, remained, as we shall see hereafter, to be encreased from Year to Year, till they became a Debt too great for either the Communities or the Province to pay.

It is not to be supposed that the Estates in *Languedoc* were charged in Proportion with an equal Encrease of provincial Expences, as they were not so near the Seat of War; nor was there the like Number of Troops marching through their Territories; and such as did, being chiefly *Spanish*, paid dearly for all their Forage and Provisions; besides they had no Right infringed thereby, having no Privilege to be exempt from the *Etape*, tho' by several Edicts passed in their Favour, they are only to furnish a certain limited Quantity of Provisions. But then they were equally distressed by the Interruption of Trade, particularly of the *Levant* Trade from *Marseilles*, on which the Subsistence of so many of their People in the Cloth Manufactures mostly depended. Add to this, the Stop that was put to the Exportation of their Wines, Oils, and other Products, at the Port of *Cette*.

It is obvious from hence, how greatly a Maritime Power must be affected by being engaged in a War with a superior Maritime Power. Loss of Trade, and Diminution of Revenues, I have already mentioned as the general Consequences, to which we must now add the more particular Distress these *Southern* Provinces suffered from their peculiar Situation and Circumstances. Concerning this, it will be most material for us to enquire into the State of *Provence*, as it contains the two chief Maritime Ports in those Parts; that of *Marseilles*

seilles noted for its Commerce ; and the other of *Toulon* renowned for its Naval Strength. And as this Province itself was most affected and annoyed by the *English* Fleet stationed on its Coasts, and which reduced the Inhabitants in a few Years to such an Extremity of Distress, not only from the Loss of Trade, but from the Want of Corn, and the Dread of a Famine, as to oblige them to sue to the King for that Redress which could no otherwise be procured than by his speedily agreeing to the Conclusion of a Peace. All which we shall presently see manifested by their own *Memorials* and *Representations*, from whose original Vouchers the following Narrative is chiefly compiled.

I have already taken Notice of the Dependency of these People upon a foreign Supply for most of the Necessaries of Life. This Supply we may imagine, after the Year 1744, when the War was become universal, was greatly interrupted by Land, and almost totally prevented by Sea ; for the *English* Fleet had now spread itself, and as their People expressed it, covered the *Mediterranean* : The Allied Army on that Side, encouraged by our Assistance, exerted their Force, and instead of being on the Defensive, to secure their own Dominions in *Italy*, proceeded into this Province, and threatened to besiege *Toulon*. This it is well known occasioned an extraordinary March of great Numbers of *French* Troops from other Parts, who passing through the Country, made a vast Consumption of every Kind of Provisions. Vast Demands must cause a Scarcity ; Scarcity must encrease the Price of Living ; and Dearness of Living will always be attended with Complaints from the Inhabitants. When Individuals suffer, the Publick becomes

becomes interested to relieve them, or the whole Community will grow desperate. Applications therefore being made to the Government, the Government was obliged to interpose. And since these Difficulties had no small Influence on the publick Measures, I shall take the Liberty of being more explicit in my Account of the various Causes from whence they proceeded.

The first Grievance, and which is generally felt the first, arose from the Scarcity and Dearness of Provisions. To prevent this as far as possible, it is customary in almost all the great Cities and Communities in *France*, to lett out the Sale of Meat and Flour to Undertakers, who, on paying a certain annual Sum, are to have the exclusive Privilege of selling these Provisions, for a Term of Years, on Condition that they provide a sufficient Quantity, and deliver them at a certain Price, which is fixed as low as it can be supposed to be afforded, according to the apparent Plenty. Thus for Example, the Community of *Marseilles* in 1740, leased out their Butchery to Undertakers for the Term of six Years, upon Condition that they should provide and sell a sufficient Quantity of Meat at the Rate of 3 Sols a Pound for Beef, and 4 Sols a Pound for Mutton. These Conditions were performed with some Profits to the *Fermiers* for the first Year or two of their Lease; but the unexpected Continuance of the War, began by Degrees to deprive them of their former Gains, and afterwards to occasion a considerable Loss: For the *Spanish* Troops marching through *Languedoc*, and the *French* through *Dauphiny*, in their Way to this Province, previously consumed the Provisions, which were usually bought up in those

Places to supply this Part; in Consequence of which, the Price of Sheep and Cattle rose so much, that the Meat, which might sometime before be bought at three Sols *per* Pound, now stood them in seven or eight Sols *per* Pound; yet they were obliged to abide by their original Contract, inso-much that upon casting up their Accounts at the latter End of the Year 1744, some Months after the Commencement of the War with *England*, they proved, by a Memorial offered to the Consuls of the City, that their Loss amounted to no less than Two Hundred Twenty Seven Thousand Livres, or 9,931 *l.* Sterling, besides the sinking of all their former Gains; and therefore humbly prayed to be indemnified for the past, and to have their Contract vacated for the Future. Receiving no satisfactory Answer from this Quarter, they thought they had some equitable Pretensions of applying to the Ministry above, upon the Suggestion that their Loss was chiefly occasioned by the extraordinary Quantity of Provisions demanded for his Majesty's Troops: Their Petition here was in Part granted by vacating their *Term*, and allowing them a Reimbursement of Two Hundred Thousand Livres, or 8,750 *l.* Sterling, which the Community of *Marseilles* was ordered to raise and pay; it being the Method in *France*, to ease one Subject by laying a Load on another, and the Equity of this Ordinance was justified, on behalf of the King, by alledging that the Troops being sent to protect their Community, it was but reasonable they should repair the private Losses sustained by Particulars; especially since the Loss of these Contractors, was occasioned by selling Provisions at an under Rate, of which

which they who were the Buyers had hitherto received the Benefit.

However, to make some amends, a new *Ferme* was constituted and granted to the Magistracy of *Marseilles*, who in the Name of their Consuls, had the sole Privilege of selling the Meat at one Sol *per* Pound Advance, over the real Price it should cost them. This *Ferme* produced to the Town, *communibus annis*, about Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Livres, or 13 990 *l.* Sterling; but the individual Inhabitants at the same Time suffered in their private Expences, by being obliged to pay one Sol *per* Pound for their Meat, over and above the Market Price in other Places of their Neighbourhood.

The *Fermiers* at *Marseilles* having succeeded so well, many who were under the like Contract with other Communities, and had suffered in the same Manner, made their Applications also to have their Contracts vacated, or some Indemnification for their Loss; but as this must have been attended with Dearthness of Provisions in the very Places through which the *French* and *Spanish* Troops were to march to and from *Italy*, their Petitions were rejected. The Undertakers when they first contracted were rich and able, and it was thought better Policy, that they should suffer a Loss, than that the marching Regiments, as well as the Inhabitants, should feel the Want: This lasted but a little While, for when the Undertakers broke, their Contracts were vacated of Course.

I have been particular in mentioning these Circumstances, that we might hence form a Notion of their Distress with regard to the Dearthness of Provisions of every Kind; but their Distress arising
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from the Want of Corn, as it was most Universal, and had like to have proved the most Fatal, demands a yet more ample Description. On this Article we know depends the Supply of Bread, justly esteemed the first and most necessary Article of Life; and yet *Provence* produces in a whole Year no more Corn than what will suffice to support the Inhabitants for three Months. The better therefore to facilitate a foreign Supply, the *African* Company established at *Marseilles*, has a Grant of the exclusive Privilege of importing Corn from the Coast of *Barbary*, upon Condition of never having less than 20,000 Charges, which is about 12,000 Quarters *English* Measure, of Wheat at a Time, in their publick Magazine. To fulfil this Obligation, the Company has several Settlements on the opposite Coasts of *Barbary*, where they buy Corn from Time to Time, and transport it as it is wanted to their general Magazine, from whence it is delivered to all the adjacent Parts, not without considerable Gain to themselves.

Being therefore thus dependent on a foreign Supply, it may easily be imagined how greatly they were distressed by a War with a superior Power at Sea, capable of intercepting that Supply. And to demonstrate at once how sensible they were of their Dependence on us for this Provision, I was told that on the very Day War was proclaimed at *Marseilles* against *England*, the Price of Corn rose Six Livres in the Charge, which is near equal to 10 s. a Quarter in *England*. The Price therefore of Corn being at that Time 20 Livres a Charge, rose at once to 26, and soon after to 30, and so on till it advanced to 40 Livres a Charge, which is about 3 l. 10 s. a Quarter, or 48 l. Sterling

ling a Load. Nor need we be surpris'd at this Dearth, since none could be brought from *Sicily* or *Naples* but by Stealth in *Tartanes* or Coasting Feluccas; nor was the *African* Company able to replenish their Magazines, according to the Terms on which their Privilege was granted, since our Fleet was so stationed as to cut off the direct Communication to their Settlements on the opposite Coasts of *Barbary*.

This Circumstance deserves some Attention, and I shall take Occasion hereafter to offer some Proposals upon it.

It being so difficult to procure Corn from Abroad, those who had it at Home were anxious in hoarding it up, so that little being brought to Market, a Famine was dreaded even before there was any real Hazard of it. This obliged the Consuls of the several Communities to apply to the Provincial Agents; and the Provincial Agents, to the Intendant, to take timely Measures for preventing so great an Evil. Whereupon it was determined, that publick Magazines of Corn should be erected in different Parts, to be furnished at the Expence of the Provincial Chest, in order to be sold out again and distributed among the Inhabitants. But if there was a Difficulty in procuring Corn, there was yet a greater in finding Money to pay for it. Applications therefore were made to the Ministry for some Indulgence to such as should be willing to lend their Money to the provincial Communities for the Purchase of so necessary a Provision. Accordingly Letters Patent were issued, allowing an Exemption from the *Dixieme* upon all Interest of Money, that should be lent to any Community for the Purchase of Corn. Observe that the *Dixieme* is a Tax of
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about Two *per Cent.* upon the *Interest* of every personal Estate. Besides this, the King was further pleased by his Edict to grant the Assembly of the States a Liberty of retaining annually a certain Sum out of his *Don Gratuit*, to be employed, one Half in paying the Interest of any Sums they should borrow, and the other Half to remain as a Sinking Fund towards the Discharge of the Principal. Upon this Security, and the *Douceur* of high Interest, with an Exemption from the *Dixieme*, the Communities were enabled to borrow several Sums, and thereby replenished their Magazines with Corn, partly from their own Produce, and partly by the Assistance of our good Allies the *Dutch*, from *Naples* and *Sicily*; a Premium being given on every Measure of Wheat, or other Grain imported by any Neutral Vessel.

But these Demands for Corn being the greatest, when it was most difficult to be procured, it naturally followed that it was purchased at a high and extravagant Rate; and yet the Magistrates were instructed to deliver it out again at such a moderate Price, as might serve to keep up the Spirits of the People, by making them believe they had Plenty in Store. For the Government of these Provinces was at this Time wholly supported by Artifice. No Corn was to be furnished out of their Magazines, but by an Order of their Magistrates; no such Orders could be obtained without a Certificate of the Want of it, and when they were obtained, their Validity or Formality were sure to be questioned by the Officers at the Magazines; so that the People were generally contented to take about Half the Quantity they came for. In the mean Time borrowing upon Interest was adding a Burthen upon
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upon the Communities ; to have that Interest exempted from the *Dixieme* was a Diminution to the King's Revenue, and to buy dear and sell cheap was a dead Loss upon the Province. All this while the immense Consumption that was made by the Army and its numerous Suite, both drained their Magazines and emptied their Treasure ; for instead of employing the Money the Corn was sold for in a Circle towards repurchasing more, it was from Time to Time drilled away to satisfy other Demands that were occasioned by the War. Add to this the severer Methods taken by our Fleet to prevent the *Dutch* from supplying them any more, and the two bad Harvests that happened in the Years 1746 and 1747.

This was the more severe after the Damages they had received by the Forage demanded both by the *French* and *Spanish* Troops. They suffered greatly by their own in the Year 1745, but yet infinitely more from the Contributions levied by the Enemy's Troops in 1746. It is well remembred, that in the Month of *November* in that same Year, the Allied Army under Count *Brown*, having passed the *Var*, was advanced upon the Frontiers of *Provence*, and there continued until the Month of *February* next ensuing ; during which Time we may conceive what Losses were created by the Exactions of Money ; pillaging of Houses ; cutting down Olive Trees and Vineyards ; and all the other Ravages usually committed by a plundering Army. And whilst the Allied Army thus invaded them on one Side, and their own Troops were marching to oppose it on the other, the *English* Fleet was cruising all along the Coasts to hinder

any Supplies by Sea ; so that what with Contributions levied by the Troops of the Enemy, and the Subsistence demanded by their own, the native Inhabitants seemed to be left to starve between both.

This Want of a Foreign Supply obliged the King to erect a Military Magazine of Corn near *Arles*, for the sole Use of the Army, which was supplied from the Inland Parts of the Kingdom at a vast Expence of Carriage. But the Magistrates finding they could not much longer conceal the Scarcity of theirs, made pressing Applications to have a Supply out of the Magazine designed for the Troops. They represented to the Minister of War, that, without this Assistance, the People would starve. The King's Commissaries on the other Hand represented, That if such Assistance was granted to the People, the Troops would starve. This was a terrible Dilemma for a King to be driven to ; but he cleared himself of it, by ordering his Ministers, just at that Crisis of Time, to sign the Preliminaries of Peace, which were accordingly signed at *Aix la Chapelle* on the 30th of *April* 1748.

We are now lastly to consider in what Condition these Provinces were left, upon the Restoration of Peace, and what Measures were taken in Consequence of it.

From what has been related, it may be imagined that the News of Peace was extremely welcome in these Parts. I was assured by several People of different Ranks of Life, that had it been postponed a Month longer, there would have been a Danger of an Insurrection in all their Maritime Provinces.

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Let us now see what Measures were taken as well to repair their Losses, as to redress their Grievances.

If we would now compare the State of these Provinces immediately after the War, to what they were immediately before, we may first judge of the Difference by the different Prices of the necessary Provisions: The Particulars of which I have put in opposite Columns, that they may be seen together in one View.

<i>Price of Provisions before the War.</i>		<i>Price of Provisions after the War.</i>	
	<i>Liv. Sols.</i>		<i>Liv. Sols.</i>
Wheat <i>per</i> Charge -	22 00	Wheat ditto -	42 00
Rye <i>per</i> Charge -	13 00	Rye ditto -	25 00
Oats <i>per</i> Load -	14 00	Oats ditto -	22 00
Hay <i>per</i> Quintal -	1 16	Hay ditto -	3 15
Bread <i>per</i> Pound -	00 2	Bread ditto -	00 5
Mutton <i>per</i> Pound -	00 4	Mutton ditto -	00 9
Beef <i>per</i> Pound -	00 3	Beef ditto -	00 8

However, the Distress on this Account, tho' it was the most Extream, was the soonest relieved; and it is to be hoped not without some considerable Advantage on our Side, by the Supply of our Corn exported at different Times from several Parts of *England*. Here permit me to remark, That finishing the War by thus distressing the Enemy, procured a double Advantage to our own Country: First, as we caused the Distress; and next, as we relieved it; being happily enabled to supply the Want upon the Conclusion of the Peace, which we ourselves had occasioned during the War.

As I was frequently at *Marseilles* soon after the Time that the *English* Ships laden with *English* Corn were permitted, in pursuance of the Preliminary Articles of the Peace, to enter that Port, I had an Opportunity of observing the Advantages we then made, and may make again, by the Exportation of our Corn at so critical a Juncture. For I found the high Price of Wheat was kept up many Months after the War was over, occasioned by the extraordinary Demands equally subsisting even on Account of the Peace. For now there was a Recall of the Troops from *Italy* to march Home and be disbanded. Regiments accordingly were passing successively through *Provence* during all the Summer, and great Part of the succeeding Winter. I sometimes saw three Battallions entering at one Gate at *Aix*, whilst the like Number was going out at another. The publick Bureau also being fixed here for the Military Establishment, made up as it were another Army of Civil Officers, consisting of Contractors, Victuallers, Clerks, Commissaries, Agents, &c. with Numbers of Horses, Mules, and Attendants, to conduct the Equipages. All these, it may be imagined, occasioned such a Consumption of Provisions, as naturally augmented the Price.

But the Price of Corn was yet again artificially raised by Combinations amongst the Dealers. A Circumstance which in the Sale of so necessary a Provision of Life, deserves the severest Animadversion. For whether the Merchants Abroad take the Adventure upon themselves, and the Cornfactors in *England* buy only by Commission; or whether our Cornfactors are chiefly concerned in the Cargoes, and the Merchants at the foreign Port
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sell by Commission, the Trade being carried on by both these Methods, yet the Farmer in *England*, and the Consumer Abroad, are either Way made the Dupes of these intermediate Dealers; a People ever Dextrous in turning a publick Calamity to their own private Advantage. And so it was that the Merchants at *Marseilles*, upon the first foreign Supply of Corn, were as slow in delivering, as others were hasty in demanding it. This first Supply indeed came in by little at a Time in small Vessels from *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Barbary*, and several Parts of the *Archipelago*; to which we may add the Cargoes of some *Dutch* Ships, who being in the *Mediterranean* when the News of Peace arrived, immediately made a Trip to the *Levant*, and brought back a most timely and profitable Freight. But it may seem amazing, that during the first three Months after the War, not above two *English* Ships appeared in this Harbour, who coming in about the latter End of *July*, disposed of their Lading at a most immense Profit. This Delay in not being dispatched sooner, might possibly be owing to the common Artifice of the *English* Factors, who combining together, were as slow in buying, in order to keep down the Price in this Country, as their Agents at *Marseilles* were slow in selling, in order to keep it up in those Parts. So that no Corn from *England*, except the above, was brought to that Market until the first Week in *November* 1748, when about seven *English* Vessels came dropping in one after another. About the Middle of the same Month, the Number was encreased to Twelve; and at the latter End I counted Twenty. But it happened that many other of our Corn Vessels, after being ready to sail from our own Ports,

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were retarded by contrary Winds during the latter Part of the Winter ; and the frequent Storms that happened in that Season, gave rise to many false Alarms at these foreign Ports, of Ships being lost, and Quantities of Corn sunk and destroyed in the *English* Channel. Stories calculated on Purpose to augment the Price at their own Market. Infomuch that the Cargoes which were arrived as above, having been bought in *England* at 28 s. per Quarter, and by the Benefit of the Premium exported at 23 s. per Quarter, sold at *Marseilles* at 42 Livres per Charge. Judge then, by the Difference of the Measure, and Price together, what an immense Profit was made.

I would not be supposed from hence to insinuate that we ought ever to deviate from that most beneficial Policy of granting a Bounty upon the Exportation of our Corn ; for although in some Instances, as in this I have just mentioned, the Profits by the Sale Abroad were so great as might call for its Exportation even without the Aid of the Bounty ; yet as foreign Merchants choose to make the most of a Market, they certainly will buy where it is cheapest, as well as sell where it is dearest ; consequently therefore if we do not reduce our Price upon Exportation to as low a Rate as it is sold for elsewhere, our rival Neighbours will obtain the Preference in the Demand.

These Demands in *France* were yet the more increased from the additional Want and Distress of their interior as well as of their maritime Provinces ; and accordingly it became necessary to apply for a License to transmit Corn to the Districts next adjoining. For be it known, that all Traffick in Corn is declared countreband in every Part of the

the *French* Territories; nor can it be transmitted from one Province to another without a Permission from the Council of State. This Permission being therefore now applied for and obtained, opened the Drain to pour in a larger Quantity of that much wanted necessary Provision into their inland Parts; to supply which, Numbers of our Ships arrived at this Port early in the Spring of 1749, almost all together, as they had set out together upon the Change of the Wind, soon after the Winter. At which Time, the Appearance of so many Cargoes in this one Port, though destined for other Provinces, lowered the Price to the Advantage of the Buyers. Dilatory Methods indeed were attempted by some of their Merchants, who wanted to postpone the landing of what was consigned to them, the Harbour being full, and Warehouse Room dear: But the Masters of the Ships being obliged by *Charter Partie* to be at a fixed Time at other Ports to take in their Return Freights, insisted on an immediate Discharge, or else entered their Protests, and became intitled to Demurrage; so that such of the *Marseilles* Dealers as refused to sell at the then Price, converted their very *Bastides*, as they call their Country Houses, into Granaries, to lye by till the first Hurry was over, being assured that the Market would rise again upon the vast Demands they yet expected from the interiour Parts of the Kingdom.

Here we may take a more extensive View of the Consequences of the last War, which reached farther than the Limits of these Provinces, to which I have hitherto confined myself. This may be plainly proved from the Number of Vessels
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and Quantity of Corn entered at the Port of *Marseilles*, from the Time that the Importation was free to the Period I am now speaking of. I saw for Example 80 *English* Corn Ships in that Harbour on the 25th of *March* 1749; and I was informed that 50 more had been discharged and sailed away before that Time; so that from the 1st of *November* 1748, to that Day, there had been 130 *English* Ships with *English* Corn consigned to this Port; most of these were from 200 to 300, and many of 400 Tuns Burthen. As Five Quarters of Corn make a Tun, I heard it computed by several Masters of these Vessels, that one Ship with another brought in a Loading of more than 1500 Quarters: 130 Ships bringing each upon a Medium 1500 Quarters, will make the Quantity imported from *England* 195,000 Quarters: And I have since been informed, that in Fact, from the 1st of *November* 1748, to the latter End of *November* 1749, both inclusive, 380,000 Charges, or 217,000 Quarters of Wheat were imported from *Great Britain*, and 260,000 Charges. or 148,700 Quarters from *Holland*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, and the *Levant*, which makes the Whole brought into this Port the first Year after the War, to amount to 640,000 Charges, or 365,700 Quarters. Now the Community of *Marseilles*, in which is included all the Territory about it for several Leagues, consumes, as appears by the Amount of the Excise on Flour, not more than 500 Charges in a Day, which is equal to 290 Quarters *English* Measure. Such a daily Consumption will only exhaust 105,850 Quarters in a Year, which being deducted from the Quantity imported as above, there must remain 259,850 Quarters for the Supply of the other adjacent Provinces; and even

even more, supposing that this Community was in some Measure subsisted by the Produce of its own Harvest. How extensive then must be their Want, and how happy for us that we were able so soon to supply it.

However, although the Distress of this Province arising from such a Want of Corn was so soon relieved, yet the Debts it had incurred, by borrowing Money to purchase it, and the Damages sustained by the *French* and *Spanish* Troops, could not be so hastily repaired. From hence they complain not only of a heavy Load of Debts, but of an Infringement of their Privileges, of which, as *Pays d'Etat*, they are ever jealous; and concerning which they made the loudest Remonstrances: But the King sending an extraordinary Number of Troops in great Haste to protect this Side of his Dominions, had no Time to listen to Remonstrances about Rights and Privileges. Provisions and Quarters were ordered to be immediately found, and the Recompence postponed to a future Consideration. To this Purpose the publick Bureau for the Army was established at *Aix*, which was therefore the general Rendezvous of all the Tribe of Commissaries, Contractors, Clerks and Victuallers: From thence accordingly were issued out the Orders to the several Communities to provide the necessary *Etapés* and Utensils. The Expence of which, in the Space of Four Years, commencing in 1744, and ending in 1747, amounted to upwards of Eight Millions of Livres, or 350,000 *l.* and we may add upwards of One Million more, or 43,750 *l.* as we shall see particularly stated by and by, for the Charges of Hay and Corn demanded by the Cavalry, and for the Hire of Mules and Carriages that were

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pressed into the Service to transport the Ammunition and Artillery belonging to the Army. Moreover in the Year 1744, great Number of these Mules perished through the Want of Provender ; and the rest, together with the Carriages, were taken at the Siege of *Coni*: The Loss of all which is brought to the publick Account, the King having engaged to pay after the Rate of One Hundred and Twenty Livres, which is about 5 *l.* 5*s.* for every Mule that should be taken or killed by an Enemy, whilst in his Service.

We may imagine at the same Time, that such a Concourse of Men and Horses passing over the high Roads and publick Bridges must occasion the Want of frequent Reparations. The Expence of these Repairs in *Provence* for Four Years only, beginning at 1744, and ending in 1747 inclusive, amounted to Four Hundred Forty Nine Thousand One Hundred and Thirty Four Livres, or 19,647 *l.*

But besides repairing the Roads, these Provinces had an additional Charge imposed upon them of repairing their Fortifications, especially on their Frontiers. For it is usual, when his most Christian Majesty undertakes these publick Works, for the Defence of any particular Place, that he intimates to those who have their Lands and Possessions near it, that as it is for their Security the Work is undertaken, he expects that they should chiefly defray the Expence of it. Besides these, they were subject to all the other ordinary Expences of maintaining their Milice and the *Marechaussée*, of paying Salaries to their Officers, of making good past Deficiencies, and other incidental Charges.

If now we were to enter into a particular Estimate of all the Expences, Losses and Damages these maritime Provinces incurred by the last War, we should find them deplorably weakened and reduced from their former State. I have heard the Debts in *Languedoc* calculated at a very high Rate ; but as I have no proper Vouchers, I shall forbear to mention any Particulars. *Provence* suffered much more, as it was the great Thorougfare, both of the *French* and *Spanish* Troops, and had been itself invaded by the Enemy ; and as it was put to more extraordinary Expences in repairing its Fortifications ; those of *Toulon* only in 1747 cost the Provincial Treasure One Hundred and Twelve Thousand Livres, or 4900 *l*. I cannot presume to describe all these Calamities in so just and ample a Manner as they are set forth in several Memorials offered from Time to Time to the *French* Ministry. It was at last thought necessary to collect the Substance of these into one Report, which the Provincial Agents had drawn up, in order to be laid before the next ensuing Meeting of the States in *November* 1748, after the Peace was declared ; in which Report all the Particulars of their former Grievances are recapitulated, with an Estimate of the Debts that were incurred thereby. The Resolutions that were taken upon this by the General Assembly, and the new Impositions that were levied in Pursuance of those Resolutions, will best point out the State of their Debts and Revenues at this Period. Accordingly, having procured the Minutes of all the Proceedings at this Assembly, I have here subjoined, by Way of Appendix, an Abstract of such as relate to the present Purpose ; and must beg Leave more particularly to refer to the Report abovementioned, as it contains a circumstantial Detail of the most impor-

tant Tranſactions, and affords us a ſure and authentic Proof, taken out of their own Records, of the State and Condition of this Province upon the Conclusion of the laſt War, and how much it was weakened and reduced from its former State before the Commencement of that War: From hence, therefore, we may compare the Difference, and from hence diſcover the Cauſe of that Difference.

To this Purpoſe, the firſt Object I am to point out is the Encreaſe of the Provincial Tax, which, in 1740, before the War was declared againſt *England*, was ſettled at 550 Livres *per Feu*; in 1744, the Year in which War was declared, it roſe to 725 Livres *per Feu*; and now in 1748, upon the Conclusion of the War, it was augmented to 750 Livres *per Feu*, as appears by the Minutes of their laſt General Aſſembly: So that their yearly Provincial Expence, which I have ſhewn, was ſome-time ago provided for by a County Rate, producing One Million Six Hundred Sixty Seven Thouſand Four Hundred Livres, or 72,948 *l.* Sterling, was now encreaſed at 750 Livres *per Feu*, to Two Millions two Hundred and Seventy Four Thouſand Livres, or 99,487 *l.* 10 *s.* Sterling. But was this all the Difference? and was neither the Province nor the Kingdom called upon to answer any other Demands than what might be ſatiſfied by ſuch an Encreaſe of Provincial Tax? So far from it, that in examining the ſeveral appropriated Sums according to the Repartition made by the Aſſembly of the States in each of the abovementioned Years, it will appear that this Encreaſe was chiefly occaſioned to answer the extraordinary Expences of maintaining their Militia, and the Intereſt of Debts that had been contracted in the latter Years for the Purchase of
Corn:

Corn : But with Regard to all the other Debts, which had been contracted during the War, and on Account of the War, they were referred to the King for Payment, and absolutely refused to be brought to their Provincial Account : For we may find in the Appendix, by the first Resolutions of the Assembly of the States, “ that an Estimate was “ to be drawn up of their Debts in Favour of the “ Communities, in order to request his Majesty “ for the Repayment of all that had been expended “ for the Army.” It is also set forth in the Report that was made to this Assembly, “ That it “ would be impossible for the Province to provide “ for these Expences but by overburthensome Im- “ positions, &c.” And therefore they came to a Resolution in Consequence of this Report, “ That “ the most humble and respectful Instances should “ be made to His Majesty for Repayment ;” declaring, that to levy a Tax to supply the Deficiencies of even the two preceding Years, and at the same Time answer the current Expences of the ensuing, would require an exorbitant Sum, which it would be impossible to raise upon the Communities : So that the 750 Livres *per Feu* was imposed to answer only the current Service, and the Interest of Debts that were incurred to support their own Provincial Expences : But as to the Interest of Debts created on Account of the Army, and the Deficiencies of the Revenues in the former Years on the like Account, they were postponed to be afterwards taken into Consideration, in Hopes that the King would satisfy the same ; at least for the present it was ultimately resolved by the Assembly, that in the then exhausted Condition of their publick Chest, no other Expedient was practicable to
answer

answer those Demands, than to have Recourse to their accustomed Method of borrowing. But to borrow Money at Interest, in order to pay the Interest of Money borrowed, was accelerating of Ruin beyond Redemption.

That we may be apprized of the total Amount of these Debts, on which many Disputes afterwards arose between the Ministry and the States of this Province, I have taken the Pains to separate and range the several Items under distinct Heads of Expences, Losses and Damages collected from the Proceedings of their Assembly ; which being set down at large in the Appendix, I shall only here offer the following Summary or Recapitulation of the Whole.

A Recapitulation or Summary of the Debts incurred in Provençe, on Account of the War, as stated in 1749.

	<i>Liures.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To <i>Etapas</i> and Utenfils provided for the Army, - - }	8,430,649	368,840	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the Hire of Mules and Carriages, and Losses attending the same, - - }	1,302,620	56,998	12	6
To the Forage for the Troops, as well <i>Spanish</i> as <i>French</i> , - - - - - }	825,441	36,114	00	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
To Contributions, Exactions, and Damages, - - }	7,586,690	331,917	13	00
To Overplus Expences in repairing the Highways, }	218,642	9,565	11	9
To repairing the Fortifications of <i>Toulon</i> , - - }	112,000	4,900	00	00
To Sums borrowed for the Purchase of Corn, - - }	3,960,000	173,250	00	00
To Deficiencies of the Revenues for the Years 1747 and 1748, - - - }	1,590,294	69,575	6	6
	<hr/> 24,026,336	<hr/> 1,051,162	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 6
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This Debt of upwards of One Million Sterling, incurred in so small a Time by a single Province, not bigger than one of our middling Counties in *England*, remained to be provided for either by additional Impositions levied on themselves by the Authority of their States, or by Duties imposed by the King upon the Publick in general ; let it be adjusted either Way, let the Burthen fall on the Individuals, or the Communities, or the Province, or the Government ; the Consequences upon the Whole must be the same. If the King pays the Debt, the publick Finances must be diminished ; if the Province pays it, the Provincial Treasure will be exhausted ; and if the Communities and Individuals are not paid, they must be ruined and incapable of contributing to any future Impositions.

Having represented the State of these Provinces in the three different Periods proposed in the Introduction, I shall now, with all due Submission, offer some Hints concerning the Advantages we may gain from this Examination ; and indeed all that has been explained before would, with Regard to us, be idle and fruitless, unless it tended to point out how far, and in what Manner the Kingdom of *France* may again be distressed upon the present, or any future Hostilities with *England*.

It is manifest from the Accounts here stated, that the last War obliged the Government of *France* to levy severer Impositions than are commonly known ; created a national Debt much larger than what is stated in their general Account ; and left Cause of Complaint amongst the Inhabitants, more grievous than what resulted either from the Taxes or the Debts.—This Province, for Example, being obliged to provide for the Subsistence of all the Troops
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that came into, or repassed their Communities, remonstrated heavily, not only at the Expence, but as it was an Infringement of their Right of being exempted from it, a Right they have ever been jealous of; and which having been disregarded at this Time, they were apprehensive would be cited as a Precedent for making the same Infringement hereafter; insomuch that it may with good Foundation be surmised, that if upon any new Quarrel in *Italy*, the same Troops should again be obliged to march through this Province, they must march as through an Enemy's Country.

This Discontent was yet the greater and more universal, on Account of the War itself being carried on, not for any Purposes which concerned the national Interest of *France*, but to support the Pretensions of the Court of *Spain* to the Dukedoms of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guaftalla*, which were at that Time claimed by other Powers; and which, after many disastrous Skirmishes and Battles, were, by the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded the 18th of *October* 1748, yeilded to be possessed by the Serene Prince *Don Philip*, Infant of *Spain*, and his Heirs Male, under certain other Limitations and Conditions therein stipulated; and accordingly that Prince arrived at *Aix* on the 2d of *January* 1749, in his Way from *Chamberry*, to take Possession of those Territories. But the Difficulties that arose amongst the Commissaries at *Nice* concerning the Manner and Time of evacuating the Places that were to be mutually given up by the several contracting Parties, constrained his Royal Highness to stay at *Aix* until the 31st of the same Month; about which Time many of the *Spanish* as well as *French* Troops

Troops repassing to their own Country, shewed Marks of high Dislike and national Prejudice against each other : This was still heightened by the *Spaniards* being made to pay very severely for what ever they expended in ready Money, and the Forage that was provided for them was charged to their Government at almost double the Price to what was charged for the *French* Troops. These Exactions of the *French* on the one Hand, and the high Carriage of the *Spaniards* on the other, caused such mutual Animosities between both, that were it expressed in their own Terms would indicate the highest Marks of Inveteracy and Disdain, inso-much that each seemed rather desirous of exerting its Strength against the other, than of uniting their Force against a common Enemy.

Should therefore any new Disputes arise upon his present Catholick's Majesty's Accession to the Crown of *Spain*, and upon his younger Brother *Don Philip's* not acceding to the Kingdom of the *Two Sicilies*, pursuant to the Conditions stipulated by the last Treaty of Peace at *Aix la Chapelle* ; and should the two great Monarchs of *France* and *Spain*, prompted by the natural Ties of Affinity, again join in Alliance, in order to decide these Disputes in Favour of their own Family : Should this System I say be renewed, and the Seat of War once more transferred to these Southern Parts, we may be prepared, from what has been here represented, what Measures to take, should we also be engaged to interfere in such a Quarrel, in Opposition to that Alliance, and for the better Preservation of the Balance of Power in *Italy*.

But how short and uncertain are the Views of human Foresight ! For although at the Time of

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making the last Treaty of Peace, it was suggested by many, that the 7th Article just now cited, had certainly laid the Foundation of the next War that would ensue, inasmuch as that upon the Accession of his present Catholick Majesty to the Crown of *Spain*, there would be such Difficulties to settle the Removes that were to take Place in Pursuance of it, as would embroil all the Parties interested ; yet we have lately seen the Event happen with quite contrary Effects ; new Treaties have taken Place ; new Alliances have been formed ; and the interested Parties seem as yet to acquiesce in the Nonperformance of those very Conditions which were stipulated in their Favour. In the meanwhile, instead of such Differences as were expected to arise in the Southern Parts, another Fire of War has been kindled and fomented in the North, upon Disputes not thought of at the Time of making the last Peace. How far *England* may be concerned in these Disputes, either in Point of Honour or of Interest, doth not at all relate to the Subject to which I now confine myself. Our present War with *France* has been undertaken to support our commercial Interest, and carried on with Vigour and Success in those Parts where our commercial Interest is most materially concerned. Happy will it be for us, if we can conclude it by a Peace honourable and advantagious to the Landed Interest of this Mother Kingdom. To this Purpose I was induced, by the Duty I owe to my Country, to offer at this particular Juncture, the foregoing Account of the Distress these Southern Provinces were reduced to, by our preventing them from having any foreign Supply of Corn, the Want of which was the Chief, if not the only Motive, as I have evidently

dently proved, which forced that Nation so suddenly to agree to the last Peace ; and immediately after to apply to us to relieve that Want which we ourselves had occasioned by the Disposition of our Fleet in the *Mediterranean* ; a Distress we may again occasion by the like Means, upon the present, or any future Provocation.

But here let us pause a While to lament the fatal Loss of *Minorca*, and of its convenient Harbour at *Port-Mahon*, which afforded us the most ready Means in those Parts of weakening the Strength of our Enemies, and recruiting our own. To be ourselves the Masters of such a Fort and Harbour, replenished with Ammunition and Naval Stores sent from hence, must surely be more safe and commodious than any Neutral Port for the Careening our Ships, and refitting them, when disabled, with Expedition, for Service again ; especially as it lies so near to those Stations where the Service of our Fleet is most required ; for here in Case of any Alliance formed against us by the two great Powers abovementioned, we are near at Hand to divide the Naval Force of *France* from that of *Spain*, or even of one Part of *France* from the other, and prevent the Troops of either from being transported by Sea to any other Territory in the *Mediterranean*. Witness in the last War our blocking up their Ports, and obliging the *Spanish* Troops to march by Land to *Italy* through the Provinces of *France*, from whence arose all those Discontents against each other which I have above described. Add to this, that the Situation of *Minorca* being between the *European* and *African* Coasts, gives us an equal Opportunity of annoying our Enemies on both Sides, and protecting our Trade

in those Seas where the *Barbary* Corsairs usually insult the Navigation of all other Countries. For certainly upon the Whole, as far as we can extend our Trade and Navigation, so far ought we to extend our Power for its Protection. Thus much might be alledged to point out the Importance of this Fortrefs, whilst on the other Hand, it has been lately surmised, that the Expence of raising and sending over so many supernumerary Forces more than necessary for our Security at Home; the Inconveniency of keeping and supplying a Garrison at so great a Distance; and the little Use it has been to us in Times of Peace, are so many Objections to be thrown into the opposite Scale, as will out ballance all the above enumerated Advantages, which however great, may yet have been too dearly bought. The Importance, therefore of this Possession in Time of War, and the Expence of it in Time of Peace, must be duely weighed before we can determine, whether any, and what new Acquisition of ours is to be given up in Exchange for its Restitution at any future Congress; when perhaps the *French*, considering it in the two Lights above, may be as ready to part with it upon the Approach of Peace, as they were hasty in getting Possession of it at the Commencement of the War.

However this may happen, it must in the mean While be at all Events our System in the farther Prosecution of this War, to distress the *French* Navigation in the *Mediterranean*; in order first of all to interrupt the Trade from the Port of *Marseilles* to the *Levant*; and next, that other Branch of Commerce which this Port carries on to their

their Western Islands in *America* ; which tho' very considerable, yet was not suspected to be so, until discovered by the many Captures we made in the last War. But more especially we must endeavour to prevent any foreign Supply of Provisions from being brought into these Provinces, either upon their own, or any neutral Bottoms ; to which Purpose, whilst our Men of War keep a good Look-out to intercept the larger Vessels, we may make use of Tartannes and Feluccas, well mann'd and arm'd, to keep a closer Watch near Land, and prevent that smuggling Trade usually carried on by the like smaller Craft, who Coast it *terra à terra*, according to the *Italian* Phrase, from *Sicily* and *Naples*, all along the Strand called the *Reviera* of *Genoa*, and from whence, as I have shewn before, *Provence* and *Languedoc* were oftentimes supplied during the last War.

We are likewise to remember, that the *African* Company at *Marseilles* has another Channel for the Importation of Corn from its Settlements on the opposite Coasts of *Barbary*, particularly from *Cap Negre*, *La Calle*, and a Fort called the Bastion of *France* ; from whence they purchase only small Quantities at a Time, being fearful of erecting large Magazines in a Country so often disturbed by Civil Commotions and Changes of Government. These Cargoes are accordingly conveyed in little Frigates, and the Trip directly over from hence to *Marseilles* being very short, the Intercepting them in the open Seas must be owing oftentimes to mere Chance ; might not therefore two or three of our Twenty Gun Ships be ordered to cruise opposite to the Entrance of these *African* Settlements, particularly of *La Calle*, being the most convenient

convenient and accessible Fort; and thus, without any Breach of the Neutrality with the native Inhabitants, block up the Passage, and cut off this Resource.

Upon the Whole, I presume to recommend it as a Point worthy of our future Attention, That in carrying on our Hostilities against *France*, we exert all Means of preventing any foreign Supplies of Corn, or other Provisions, to these Southern Maritime Provinces; since by Experience we have discovered, that to cut off their Communication by Sea, is to reduce them to a Famine at Land: The Dread of which hastened them to the Conclusion of the last War; and if we take the same Measures, may soon oblige them to sue for the Conclusion of the present.

F I N I S.

An ABSTRACT of the *Cayer des Deliberations*, being the Minutes of the Debates and Resolutions of the Assembly General of the Communities in *Provence*, convened at *Lambesc* the 24th of *November* 1748, by the Authority and Permission of Monseigneur de *Galois*, Knight, Viscount de *Glené*, Seigneur de la *Tour*, &c. First President of the Parliament, and Intendant of the Justice, Police, and Finances in *Provence*, and registered by the Orders of Messrs. the Provincial Agents.

November the 24th and 25th. *N. B.* These two first Days were taken up in going thro' the usual Forms of opening the Assembly, and reading the Rules and Orders, for hearing *Messe*, taking the Oaths, &c.

November 26. " The first President and Intendant laid before the Assembly, two Letters de
 " *Cachet*, dated at *Fontainebleau* the 20th of *October* last, the one directed to Messrs. the Deputies of the Assembly; the other to Messrs. the
 " Provincial Agents, by which his Majesty informs
 " them, that he had sent to the Seigneur *de la Tour*,
 " first President of the Parliament, and Intendant
 " of the Justice, Police and Finances of the Province (in the Absence of the Duke *De Villars*,
 " Peer of *France*, Governour and Lieutenant General of the said Province) the necessary Orders
 " for

“ for convening and holding the present Assembly ;
 “ to the End that it may immediately Dispatch the
 “ most urgent Affairs, particularly with regard to
 “ the Imposition of the Sum which his Majesty
 “ desires may be levied in the Province the ensu-
 “ ing Year, to satisfy the extraordinary Expences
 “ his Majesty has been obliged to be at in the
 “ Course of the present Year. The said first Pre-
 “ sident and Intendant also laid before them, the
 “ Letters Patent dated at *Fontainebleau* the 15th
 “ of *October* last, importing that the signing the
 “ Preliminaries of Peace gave Hopes, that the
 “ Calm of *Europe* would soon be re-established ;
 “ that his Majesty might be able to yield his Peo-
 “ ple all the Ease worthy of his Bounty, and due
 “ to their Zeal ; which they should not even now
 “ wait for, if the Security of the State did not
 “ constrain his Majesty to keep up his Armies ;
 “ and if the Efforts he had lately made to support
 “ the War had not caused a considerable Disorder
 “ in his Finances. Upon these Motives, and un-
 “ til his Majesty might be able to relieve his Peo-
 “ ple, he demands of the present Assembly that
 “ they take the necessary Measures for raising the
 “ the Sum of 700,000 Livres upon the contribu-
 “ tory Subjects of the said Province, with an Ex-
 “ ception to the Towns of *Marseilles*, *Arles*, and
 “ the adjacent Territories that are separately taxed ;
 “ which said Sum of 700,000 Livres is destined
 “ for the Armaments of the Sea, and payable at
 “ the Time and in the Manner practised in the pre-
 “ ceding Years.

“ Upon which Proposition, the Assembly seizing
 “ with Eagerness this Opportunity of illustrating
 “ their Zeal for the King, and consulting rather
 “ their

“ their Attachment to his Majesty’s Interest than
 “ the real Condition of their own Abilities, did
 “ unanimously agree to grant the 700,000 Livres
 “ which was demanded on the Part of his Majesty
 “ as a free Gift for the ensuing Year 1749, the
 “ said Sum to be paid in the accustomed Form
 “ and Manner, upon the Receipt and due Acquittal
 “ of the Keeper of the Royal Treasure, for
 “ which the Provincial Agents are to expedite
 “ their Orders in the usual Form ; and upon the
 “ last Payment that shall be made of the said
 “ 700,000 Livres, there shall be deducted and allowed
 “ for the Subsistence of the Troops of the
 “ Infantry and Cavalry, which may have been furnished
 “ by the Communities, either in their fixed
 “ Quarters, or in the Quarters where they have
 “ been assembled. And that his Majesty may be
 “ the more speedily informed of the Submission of
 “ this Assembly in the Execution of his Orders,
 “ it is agreed to desire the said first President and
 “ Intendant to signify the same by his Dispatches
 “ to be sent with those of the Provincial Agents
 “ by an express Messenger, who shall be paid
 “ 1000 Livres, as well for his Pains and Trouble,
 “ as for his Expences in going and coming.

November the 27th in the Morning, “ The President
 “ and Intendant took Notice, that by the
 “ Instructions sent to him from the King, the Assembly
 “ was to provide Funds for the Payment
 “ of the Interests of several Sums, therein specified,
 “ that were due to the Proprietors of the Lands
 “ and Heritages that were taken into the Fortifications
 “ of *Antibes, Seyne, Colmar, and Toulon.*

“ It is also declared by the same Instructions,
 “ that the King, by his Brevet settled in Council

“ the 24th of *September* in the present Year, having
 “ regulated the Sums that are to be levied for the
 “ Expences concerning the Militia, &c. there shall
 “ be imposed the Sum of 27058 Livres 15 Sols,
 “ which the Department of *Provence* ought to
 “ supply towards the said Expences.

“ The same Instructions declare, that as it is of
 “ indispensable Necessity to provide for the Pay-
 “ ment of the Expences which have been, or may
 “ be incurred in the Province in the Course of the
 “ present Year, as well for Firing for the Troops
 “ of his Majesty, as for other Wood and Straw
 “ necessary for the Encampment during their Stay
 “ in the Province, it is his Majesty's Intention, that
 “ this Assembly should provide a Fund for the Pay-
 “ ment of the same.

“ Upon which the Assembly has resolved ; that
 “ Two Thirds of the Interest for the principal
 “ Sums, of which Mention is made in the said In-
 “ structions, shall be paid at the Rate of Three *per*
 “ *Cent.* out of the Funds that shall hereafter be
 “ raised, for the Lands and Heritages taken into
 “ the Fortifications of *Antibes*, *Seyne*, *Colmar*, and
 “ *Toulon*, &c. the other Third Part of the Interest
 “ being to be paid by the Towns of *Marseilles*,
 “ *Arles*, and the adjacent Territory.

“ The Assembly has also resolved, that Provi-
 “ sion shall be made for the Sum of 19,327 Livres
 “ 6 Sols, being Three Fourths of the Sum pay-
 “ able by the Communities of the Province for the
 “ Expences concerning the Militia ; the Fourth
 “ Part remaining being to be paid by *Marseilles*,
 “ *Arles*, and the adjacent Territory.

“ And as to the Expences which have been in-
 “ curred on Account of Firing for the Troops of
 “ his

“ his Majesty, and of the Wood and Straw necessary for their Encampment during the Stay they made in *Provence*, &c.

“ The Assembly has resolved, that an Estimate shall be made in Favour of the Communities, for to state the said Expence, and draw up an Account of it, in order to request his Majesty for the Repayment of all that has been expended by the said Communities for the Army, in Conformity to what was practised in the Years 1707, 1708, 1709, and other succeeding Years.

“ After which Mons. *Thomassin la Garde*, second Consul of *Aix*, and one of the Provincial Agents said, “ That he having had the Honour jointly with his Colleagues to be employed in the Administration of the Affairs of this Province during the present Year, they thought it their Duty to render an Account of it to this Assembly, as well to obtain a Ratification of what had been done, as to give the necessary Lights concerning the Matters upon which they were to deliberate. He added, that these were contained in a Report that had been drawn up for that Purpose, and prayed that the Archbishop (of *Aix*) and the rest of the Assembly would give Leave that the same might be read by one of the Clerks, which accordingly was done, and is as followeth.”

N. B. This is the Report I mentioned above ; and as it contains a particular Account of the most important Transactions within this Province, during the late War, I have transcribed it in its original Language, together with a Translation.

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Mémoires des principales fournitures que le Pays de Provence a faites durant la guerre.

LE Pays de Provence ayant fait des fournitures immenses durant le cours de la guerre, le premier soin de Mrs. les Procureurs du Pays, a été d'en dresser des mémoires pour en faire connoître l'objet, & en solliciter le remboursement. Nous allons en rapporter les principaux articles.

L'article le plus important, est celui des étapes. Par Edit du mois d'Août 1661. qui établit le minot de sel en Provence & en fixa le prix à quinze livres, le Pays de Provence au moyen de cet établissement, fut entièrement déchargé de la dépense des étapes & de tout entretènement des troupes, en quartier ou séjour, routes & passages. Les Registres du Pays font foi qu'en conséquence le Roy avoit tenu compte au Pays sur les impositions annuelles, de tout ce qu'elle avoit fourni pour la dépense des troupes, & cet Edit a été rapellé toutes les années dans les délibérations prises dans l'Assemblée générale au sujet du don gratuit, dans lesquelles il est dit, que sur les dernières payes du don gratuit, il sera déduit & compensé la subsistance des Troupes de Cavalerie & d'Infanterie, qui aura été fournie par les Communautés.

Dans le tems de la Regence, le Roy ayant voulu obliger le Pays de Provence à un abonnement des étapes, par Arrêt du Conseil d'état du 28 Mars 1719. le Pays & les Communautés qui le composent, en furent affranchis moyennant cent cinquante

*An Account of the chief Articles of Supplies
furnished by the Country of Provence during
the War.*

THE Country of *Provence* having furnished immense Supplies during the Course of the War, the first Care of the Provincial Agents was to state an Account of them, in order to make the Particulars known, and to solicit the Payment, of which we shall now report the principal Articles.

The most important Article is that of the *Etapas*. By the Edict of *August* 1661, which established the Minot of Salt in *Provence*, and fixed the Price at Fifteen Livres, the Country, by Reason of this Establishment, was intirely freed from the Charge of the *Etapas*, and Maintainance of Troops in Quarters or Places of Abode in Routs and Marches. Their Records testify, that in Consequence of this Establishment, the King was accountable to the Province for all the annual Impositions it raised to defray the Expences of the Troops ; this Edict has been referred to every Year in the Deliberations of the General Assembly on the granting their free Gift ; wherein it was resolved, that a proportional Deduction should be made from the latter Payments of the free Gift, as an Indemnity for the Subsistence furnished by the Communities to the Troops of Cavalry and Infantry.

In the Time of the Regency, the King being willing to oblige the Country of *Provence* to compound for the *Etapas*, by an Order of Council of State, dated the 28th of *March* 1719, the Country and Communities of which it is composed, were
exempted

quante mille livres l'année, en tems de paix, & de deux cens mille livres en tems de guerre.

Cependant la dépense des étapes & utenciles de l'année 1744. passée dans le compte des impositions de l'année 1745. monte à la somme de 1,125,306 livres : Celle de 1745. liquidée en 1746. à la somme de 1,211,406 livres : celle de 1746. liquidée en 1747. à la somme de 2,093,937 livres : celle de 1747. liquidée en 1748. à plus de quatre millions.

Dans ces sommes, sont comprises quelques fournitures exigées des Communautés pour le service du Roy, & que le Corps du Pays leur a payées provisionnellement, en attendant qu'il plût au Roy d'en ordonner le remboursement.

Nous avons crû qu'une fourniture aussi importante, à laquelle le Pays n'a pû parvenir que par des impositions accablantes sur les biens, & des emprunts ruineux & exorbitans, devoit être le principal objet de nos représentations.

Dans l'année 1744. il y eut diverses levées de mulets de trait & de bât : le service forcé auquel on employa ces mulets, & le défaut de nourriture, en firent perir la plus grande partie, dont le Pays a payé le prix sous la déduction de cent vingt livres promises par le Roy pour chaque mulet mort ou enlevé.

Il paroît par les états envoyés aux Ministres par M. l'Intendant, que les journées des mulets de trait, pour la seule année 1744. montent à la somme de 341,560 soixante livres, dont ayant été payé à compte 28,900 livres, il reste encore dû 312,660 livres.

exempted from it upon Consideration of 150,000 Livres a Year in Time of Peace, and 200,000 a Year in Time of War.

Nevertheless, the Expence of the *Etapés* and Utenfils in 1744, carried to the Acconnt of Impositions for 1745, amounts to 1,125,306 Livres; that of 1745, settled in 1746, to 1,211,406 Livres; that of 1746, settled in 1747, to 2,093,937 Livres; that of 1747, settled in 1748, to above Four Millions.

In these Sums are included some Articles of Supplies levied on the Communities for the King's Service, and which the Province advanced provisionally, till it should please the King to order the Repayment.

We were of Opinion, that such considerable Advancements, which the Country never could have made without heavy Impositions, and incurring ruinous and exorbitant Debts, ought to be the principal Object of our Representations.

In the Year 1744, there were great Demands of Mules for Draft and Carriage: Immoderate Service, and want of Provender, destroyed the greatest Part; for the Loss of which the Province has paid, deducting 120 Livres promised by the King for every Mule dead or taken by the Enemy.

It appears by the Accounts sent to the Ministry by the Intendant, that the Days Work of the Draft Mules for the Year 1744 alone, amounts to the Sum of 341,560 Livres, of which 28,900 Livres being paid on Account, there remains due 312,660 Livres.

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Il résulte des mêmes états que le prix des mulets morts ou pris par l'ennemi, avoit été porté par les procès-verbaux d'estimation, sçavoir pour les mulets de trait, au nombre de six cens soixante & quinze, à la somme de 253,336 livres, & pour environ quatre cens seize mulets de bât, à cinquante-neuf mille six cens quarante-une livre.

Il fut levé dans le même tems une grande quantité de charrettes, qui furent employées au transport de l'artillerie & des munitions de guerre ; toutes perirent ou furent perdues au siege de Coni. Par l'état arrêté & envoyé par M. l'Intendant, cette fourniture monte à la somme de 60,800 livres.

Dans la même année 1744. il fut fait diverses autres fournitures. Les fourrages fournis par les Communautés du Pays de Provence, pour la subsistance des mulets levés en Provence & en Languedoc, employés au transport de l'artillerie pour l'Armée commandée par M. le Prince de Conti, consistant en foin, paille & grains, ont monté à la somme de 343,078 livres, suivant l'état des rations, attesté par M. l'Intendant le premier Novembre 1745. Il a été payé à compte la somme de 100,600 livres. Il reste dû par conséquent 242,478 livres.

Les Munitionnaires de l'année 1744. doivent des sommes considerables aux Communautés ou particuliers, qui ont fourni leurs denrées pour soutenir le service qui alloit manquer. Cette fourniture, dont il n'a été donné à compte que des sommes modiques, & du paiement de laquelle les Munitionnaires ne se défendent que sur le prétexte qu'il leur est dû des sommes considerables par le Roy, monte à environ quatre cens mille livres.

Depuis

It appears by the same Accounts, that the Price of Mules dead or taken by the Enemy had been estimated by a Verbal Process, that is to say, for Draft Mules to the Number of 675, to the Sum of 253,336 Livres; and for Carriage Mules to the Number of 316, to the Sum of 59,641 Livres.

There were pressed into the Service at the same Time great Numbers of Waggon for the transporting of the Artillery and Ammunition; all these perished, or were lost at the Siege of *Coni*. By the Account stated and sent by the Intendant, this Article amounts to 60,800 Livres.

In the same Year 1744, several other Supplies were furnished, and the Forage levied in *Provence* and *Languedoc*, to subsist the Mules employed in the Transportation of the Artillery for the Army under the Command of the Prince of *Conti*, consisting of Hay, Straw, and Corn, amounts to 343,078 Livres, according to the Number of the Rations attested by the Intendant on the first of *November* 1745: There was paid on Account 100,600 Livres, consequently there remains due 242,478 Livres.

The Agent Victuallers in 1744 were indebted in considerable Sums to the Communities or Individuals, who advanced their Stock to support the Service almost on the Point of failing: These Supplies, which were only rated at a moderate Price, and the Non-payment of which the Agents pretend to excuse upon no other Pretext but that of the large Sums due to them from the King, amount to about 400,000 Livres.

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Depuis l'année 1744. diverses Communautés & le Pays, ont été obligées à des dépenses considérables pour les fortifications. Celles qui ont été faites par les Communautés, ont été comprises dans leurs liquidations avec les utenciles & étapes, & leur ont été remboursées par le Pays. Mais celles que le Pays a faites directement, font un objet tout à fait distinct. Les dépenses des fortifications de la Ville de Tolon, faites par Mrs. les Procureurs du Pays depuis le mois d'Avril 1747. jusqu'à présent, & qui seront continuées jusqu'à la fin du mois de Décembre 1748. montent à la somme de plus de 112,000 livres. Le Roy dans tous les tems a tenu compte au Pays de pareilles fournitures, & il y a lieu d'espérer que Sa Majesté lui en accordera l'entier remboursement.

Les états des utenciles & excédens des voitures fournies aux Troupes Espagnoles, ont été adressées aux Ministres avec les pièces justificatives depuis l'année 1742. Il s'y agit pour le Pays d'une somme de 242,905 livres. Cet Article avoit été compris dans les remontrances présentées au Roy en 1745. & comme la Cour d'Espagne n'en a pas procuré le paiement, l'on espère que Sa Majesté voudra bien en tenir compte au Pays.

Les fourrages fournis à Cavalerie qui fut cantonnée en Provence dans les mois de Mai & de Juin 1745. montent à la somme de 209,892 livres. L'Ordonnance en dépense en a été renduë depuis le mois de May 1747. mais les fonds n'ont point encore été ordonnés.

Les fourrages fournis à la Cavalerie cantonnée en 1746. montent, suivant les états qui en ont été envoyés, à la somme de 208,109 livres.

Dans

Since the Year 1744, several Communities, as well as the Province, have been obliged to be at considerable Expences on Account of the Fortifications. Those of the Communities have been comprised in their Accounts of Stores and military Allowances, and have been repaid them by the Province: But those Expences provided immediately by the Province, are made an Article intirely separate. The Expences on the Fortifications of the Town of *Toulon* under the Direction of the Provincial Agents since *April* 1747, to the present Time, and which will be continued to the End of *December* 1748, amount to more than 112,000 Livres. The King, at all Times, has allowed himself to be accountable to the Province for these extraordinary Disbursements; and there is Reason to hope, that his Majesty will now grant the full Repayment.

The Accounts of Stores and Overplus of Carriages furnished to the *Spanish* Troops have been laid before the Ministry, with the proper Vouchers since the Year 1742; the Sum therein claimed by the Province is 242,905 Livres. This Article was inserted in the Remonstrances presented to the King in 1745; and as the Court of *Spain* has not procured the Payment, it is hoped his Majesty will be pleased to account for it to the Province.

The Forage furnished to the Cavalry cantoned in *Provence* in *May* and *June* 1745, amounts to 209,892 Livres. The Ordonnance for the Payment of this Expence was issued in the Month of *May* 1747; but the Funds to that Purpose have not yet been provided.

The Forage furnished to the Cavalry cantoned in 1746 amounts, according to the Accounts that have been sent, to 208,109 Livres.

Dans la même année 1746. il fut fourni des places de fourrage à un grand nombre d'Officiers Généraux, montant à la somme de 6,862 livres. Les Conducteurs des équipages exigèrent aussi des places de fourrages, montant à la somme de 578 livres.

La fourniture de quatre-vingt charrettes fournies par le Pays, pour le transport des fourrages de l'Armée commandée par Mr. le Maréchal Duc de Belleisle, a duré depuis le 13 Décembre 1746. jusqu'au 17 Février 1747. Cette fourniture monte à la somme de 120,800 livres.

Le Pays a imposé pour les ponts & chemins dix-neuf livres par feu ; ce qui fait la somme de 57,623 livres, seize sols, huit deniers. Il s'en faut bien que cette somme ait pû suffire dans les dernières années, à cause des chemins qu'il a fallu faire, & des ponts qu'il a fallu rétablir à l'occasion de la guerre. Il est justifié par les comptes du Trésorier du Pays, que la dépense des ponts & chemins a monté en 1744. à 102,900 livres. En 1745. à 87,973 livres. En 1746. à 86,319 livres. En 1747. à 172,733 livres. De cette dernière somme, 123,045 livres, a été uniquement employée pour les chemins qu'il a fallu faire à l'occasion de la guerre, & les ponts qui étant construits en pierre & ayant été démolis lors de l'invasion des ennemis, ont été provisionnellement rétablis en bois pour l'utilité du service.

Dans la présente année la dépense des chemins est encore beaucoup plus considérable par rapport aux chemins qu'il a fallu construire ou réparer dans la haute Provence du côté de Seyne & de Castellane.

In the same Year 1746, Places of Forage were provided for a great Number of General Officers, amounting to 6,862 Livres : The Conductors of their Equipages also demanded Places of Forage, amounting to 578 Livres.

The furnishing of Eighty Waggon's to carry Forage to the Army, commanded by the Marshal Duke of *Belleisle*, lasted from the 13th of *December* 1746, till the 17th of *February* 1747, and amounts to 120,800 Livres.

The Province have imposed a Tax of 19 Livres *per Feu* for the Repairs of the Bridges and Highways, which makes 57,623 Livres 8 deniers : This Sum was far from sufficient in the last Years, by Reason of the new Roads to be made, and Bridges to be repaired, on Account of the War. It appears by the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Province, that the Expences for Bridges and Roads in 1744, amounted to 102,900 Livres ; in 1745, to 87,973 Livres ; in 1746, to 86,319 Livres ; in 1747, to 172,733 Livres ; of this last Sum 123,045 Livres were intirely expended on the Roads necessary to be made on Occasion of the War ; and the Stone Bridges, which being demolished at the Time of the Enemies Invasion, have been provisionally repaired with Wood for the Benefit of the Service.

In this present Year, the Expences for the Highways are become much more considerable, on Account of the Roads necessary to be made or repaired in *Upper Provence*, near *Seyne* and *Castellane*.

Our

Nos Rois n'ont jamais voulu que les dépenses des ponts & chemins construits & réparés à l'occasion de la guerre, fussent supportées par le Pays. Nous en avons l'exemple dans ce qui fut pratiqué à l'occasion de la guerre de 1707. les registres du Pays en font foi.

Dans les années 1746. & 1747. les Communautés, & souvent les particuliers, ont été obligés à des fournitures en grains, fourrages ou autrement, tant pour les troupes de France que pour celles d'Espagne ; les unes doivent être remboursées par le Roy, les autres par le Munitionnaire. Cet objet est des plus considérables & des plus importans. Le long tems depuis lequel on ne cesse de travailler aux états de ces fournitures & avec le Regisseur, & avec les Commis du Munitionnaire, en fait voir l'étenduë ; mais cette operation va être finie, & on n'aura plus qu'à travailler à en procurer le paiement aux Communautés.

Il a été encore fait mention dans nos mémoires, des contributions & fournitures exigées par les ennemis ; des dommages causés & effets enlevés, tant par les ennemis que par les Troupes Françaises & Espagnoles. Les états en ont été dressés sur les procès-verbaux des Commissaires envoyés dans toutes les Vigueries où l'ennemi avoit pénétré, pour y dresser des rapports exacts & justifiés ; & ces états ont été envoyés à M. le Controlleur Général.

Les ennemis étant entrés en Provence sur la fin du mois de Novembre 1746. & n'en étant sortis qu'au commencement de Février 1747. les Communautés des Villes & lieux qu'ils occuperent furent contraintes de payer des contributions en argent, & diverses exactions, soit en argent ou en denrées.

Our Kings never intended that the Expences for Roads and Bridges made or repaired, on Account of the War, should fall upon the Province: We have a Testimony of this from what was done in the War of 1707, as mentioned in the Records of the Province.

In the Years 1746 and 1747, the Communities, and oftentimes Individuals, were obliged to supply both the *French* and *Spanish* Troops with Corn, Forage, and other Necessaries: Some of these are to be repaid by the King, others by the Agent Victuallers. This Object is the most considerable and the most Important: The Length of Time spent without Intermission in settling the Accounts of these Supplies with the Register and Agent Clerks, is an Evidence of their Extent: But this Work is near ended, and no more will remain than to procure the Repayment to the Communities.

Our Memorials have also taken Notice of the Contributions and Supplies exacted by the Enemy, of the Damages done, and of the Effects seized both by the Enemy, and likewise by the *French* and *Spanish* Troops; Accounts of which have been drawn out from the Verbal Proceffes of the Commissioners sent into all the Vigueries, where the Enemies had penetrated, in order to draw up an exact and authentic Relation; and these Accounts have been transmitted to the Comptroller General.

The Enemies entering into *Provence* at the End of *November* 1746, and not quitting it till the Beginning of *February* 1747, the Communities of the Towns and Places they occupied were laid under Contributions, and obliged to pay divers Exactions both in Money and Provisions. The Enemies
Troops

denrées. Les Troupes ennemies ont enlevé les effets des Communautés & des particuliers, & causé des dommages infinis. Les dommages causés par les Troupes Françoises & Espagnolles, sont aussi très-considérables.

Les contributions que les Communautés ont été forcées de payer, montent à la somme de 543,425 livres. Il paroît d'autant plus juste qu'il en soit tenu compte à ces Communautés, que ces contributions ne sont que le montant de l'imposition qu'elles devoient payer au Roy, de laquelle il ne leur a été encore fait aucune remise.

Les exactions en argent, montent à la somme de 106,890 livres. Celles en denrées ou autres fournitures, à la somme de 1,104,809 livres.

Les dommages causés par les ennemis, montent à la somme de 4,939,053 livres. Ceux causés par les Troupes Françoises, à la somme de 732,189 livres ; & ceux causés par les Troupes Espagnolles, à 160,324 livres.

Tel est le précis des mémoires qui ont été dressés. Ils ont été envoyés à M. le Contrôleur Général, & à M. le Comte d'Argenson Ministre de la guerre, à M. le Comte de St. Florentin, & à M. le Comte de Maurepas : on en a fait part aussi à M. le Duc de Villars, Gouverneur, & à M. le Maréchal de Brancas, Lieutenant pour le Roy en Provence, qui ont toujours donné au Pays des marques distinguées de leur bienveillance, afin qu'ils voulussent bien parler en sa faveur dans une si importante occasion. Nos représentations ont paru justes ; mais les tems n'ont pas encore été favorables pour obtenir les remboursemens & les indemnités que nous demandons.

Troops carried off the Effects of these Communities, and caused infinite Damages. Those occasioned by the *French* and *Spanish* Troops are also very considerable.

The Contributions which the Communities have been compelled to pay, amount to 553,425 Livres : It seems the more just that these Communities should be indemnified for these Contributions, since they were no more than what they were to pay to the King, of which nevertheless no Part has been remitted them.

The Exactions in Money amount to 106,890 Livres ; in Corn and other Provisions, to 1,104,809 Livres.

The Damages caused by the Enemy amount to 4,939,053 Livres ; those by the *French* Troops to 732,189 Livres ; and those by the *Spanish* to 160,324 Livres.

This is the Substance of the Memorials which have been drawn up ; they were sent to the Comptroller General, to the Count of *Argenson*, Minister at War, the Count of St. *Florentin*, and Count of *Maurepas* : They have also been laid before the Duke of *Villars*, Governour, and the Marshal of *Branca*, the King's Lieutenant in *Provence*, who have always given distinguishing Marks of their Affection to this Province, in order to ingage them to speak in its Favour in so important an Occasion. Our Representations have been found to be just ; but the Times have not hitherto proved favourable to obtain the Repayment and Indemnity we desire.

The Report then proceeds to give a further Narrative of many other Affairs relating to the Civil Government of the Province, which the Provincial Agents had deliberated upon in their previous Meetings ; wherein there is nothing relative to our Interest, except that upon the Conclusion, they set forth the Difficulties they had found in procuring a Supply of Corn, by Reason of the Deficiency of their publick Treasure, the Want of a Security whereon to borrow more, and the Debts they had already incurred : But their Distress on this Account having been already described, there is no Necessity of giving any farther Detail of this Report ; which being read, the Assembly approved and ratified all that had been done by the Provincial Agents, and thanked them for the Care and Pains they had taken during their Administration ; and then resolved,

“ That the most humble and respectful Instances
 “ should be made to his Majesty to obtain a Reim-
 “ bursement of the Expence this Province had been
 “ put to in the Years 1744 and 1745, upon Oc-
 “ casion of furnishing the *Etapas*, as also for a Re-
 “ imbursement to the several Communities, as
 “ well as to the Province in general, for what had
 “ been expended by them during the War in pro-
 “ viding Mules, Carriages, finding Forage, Oats,
 “ and other Grains ; working at the Fortifications ;
 “ Contributions paid to the Enemy ; and the Da-
 “ mages done at the Time of the Invasion ; and by
 “ the *French* and *Spanish* Troops ; and for the ex-
 “ traordinary Repairs of the Highways. And to
 “ the

“ the End that these Instances and Representations
 “ may be the more favourably heard, they pray
 “ the Intendant, that he would support them by his
 “ Testimony and Credit, and that the Archbishop
 “ would be pleased to present them himself the next
 “ Journey he should take to Court.

November the 27th in the Afternoon, “ The
 “ Archbishop (of *Aix*) took Notice “ That, ac-
 “ cording to the Custom of the Province, the
 “ Treasurer had issued his Orders in Favour of the
 “ Communities for the Amount of their Debts to
 “ be compensated to them by the Receivers of each
 “ *Viguerie* out of the Money levied for the King
 “ and the Province in the three last Quarters ; and
 “ that the Treasurer had also given Surplus Bills
 “ (*Billets d'Excedens*) payable at Three different In-
 “ stalments to such of the Communities whose
 “ Debts exceeded what they were obliged to pay
 “ the Receivers of their *Vigueries*. That two Pay-
 “ ments of these Bills had already been satisfied by
 “ Means of the Efforts that had been made in the
 “ present exhausted Condition of their publick
 “ Chest, occasioned by the extraordinary Expences
 “ of the War : The Difficulty now was how to
 “ answer the third Payment, which would be due
 “ the 15th of *December* next. Borrowing, he ob-
 “ served, was the only Resourse at present left to
 “ compass this : But as the Fund of 1,200,000
 “ Livres voted by the last Assembly to be bor-
 “ rowed, was not yet compleated, it was to be
 “ feared, that this would be two distant a Resourse
 “ with Regard to the present pressing Necessities of
 “ the Communities to whom this Payment was to
 “ be made ; and therefore it being impossible to
 “ pay them but in Proportion, as the Money to be

“ borrowed by a Vote of this Assembly, should be
 “ poured into the Provincial Chest, it was incum-
 “ bent on the Communities themselves to find out
 “ Persons to lend it, in order that each might be
 “ paid its respective Debt out of the Money which
 “ itself should procure to be lent.

“ Whereupon the Assembly resolved, by a Plu-
 “ rality of Voices, to accept the expedient pro-
 “ posed by the Archbishop, as the only one prac-
 “ ticable under the present Circumstances : And to
 “ this Effect, every Community was to use all possi-
 “ ble Endeavours to procure Money to be lent to
 “ the Province, out of which they might be reim-
 “ bursed either the Whole or Part of their Debt, if
 “ the Sum they procured was less than the Whole :
 “ And as to those who should not be able to find
 “ any Lenders, a Contract should be entered into
 “ to pay them an Interest of Five *per Cent.* with
 “ an Exemption from the *Dixieme.*

“ *November 28.* “ The Archbishop of *Aix*, first
 “ Provincial Agent, observed, that by a State of
 “ the Accounts put into his Hands by the *Sieur*
 “ *Gautier*, Treasurer of the Province, containing
 “ the Expences of the Years 1747 and 1748, it
 “ appeared, that the Expences of those two Years
 “ amounted to the Sum of 12,419,397 Livres, 7
 “ Sols, and 4 Deniers, and the Receipts to the Sum
 “ of 10,829,101 Livres, 9 Sols, 7 Deniers ; so
 “ that the Expence exceeded the Receipts in the
 “ Sum of 1,590,294 Livres, 17 Sols, and 9 De-
 “ niers. In the Receipts of which Years was com-
 “ prised the Fund of 1,200,000 Livres, which the
 “ last General Assembly had resolved to borrow,
 “ and which nevertheless had not been filled : Info-
 “ much, that to levy a Tax sufficient to supply the
 “ Defici-

“ Deficiency of the preceding Years, and to answer
 “ the current Expences of the ensuing Year 1749,
 “ they must be obliged to propose an exorbitant
 “ Sum which it would be impossible to raise upon
 “ the Communities, considering their Inability ma-
 “ nifested by the Arrears that were due upon the
 “ Payment of the last Imposition. Under these
 “ Circumstances, it appeared the most proper to
 “ provide for them by the Method of Borrowing ;
 “ taking Care at the same Time not to augment
 “ the Proportion of their Taxes beyond what might
 “ be about necessary for the Payment of the Interest
 “ of the Sums so borrowed, in order to obviate
 “ any new Arrears. Upon which Proposal, it was
 “ resolved by the Assembly,

“ That a Fund should be raised by a Tax of 750
 “ Livres upon each *Feu*, to be levied on the Com-
 “ munities contributory to the Expences of the en-
 “ suing Year 1749, according to the Repartition
 “ that shall be made hereafter: And as the Pro-
 “ duce of this Tax will be insufficient to satisfy the
 “ Arrears of the preceding Years, and to answer
 “ the Payment of the ensuing Expences, it was
 “ resolved, that the Provincial Agents should again
 “ be empowered to borrow by Bills, at the Rate of
 “ Five *per Cent.* with an Exemption of the *Dixieme*,
 “ as far as the Sum of 1,200,000 Livres, over and
 “ above what should be necessary for the Discharge
 “ of the Surplus Bills due upon the Sums liquidated
 “ in Favour of the Communities, for the Provisions
 “ furnished to the Troops of his Majesty, as de-
 “ termined by this Assembly at the last Sitting ;
 “ observing, by Way of Preference, *First*, To make
 “ good the Fund of 1,200,000 Livres voted by the
 “ last General Assembly.

November

November 29. "The Archbishop of *Aix* observed
 " that the Assembly having voted to impose the
 " Sum of 750 Livres on each *Feu* to be levied at
 " the four Quarters of the ensuing Year 1749, it was
 " necessary to regulate the Sums to be paid at each
 " of those Quarters, making a Repartition of the
 " same, as equally as possible, in order to facilitate
 " the Payment upon which the Assembly ordained
 " that the Impositions should be appropriated to the
 " following Purposes : Namely,

	Tax per Feu. <i>Livres.</i>	Sums Total. <i>Livres.</i>
To the Appointment of the Governour — — — — }	17	51,544
To ditto of the Lieut. General — — — — }	6	18,192
To the Companies of the <i>Maréchaussée</i> — — — — }	5	15,160
To Salaries of Officers, and Charges of Fortifications — — — — }	40	121,280
To Interest of Old Debts — — — — }	113	342,616
To Interest of Debts borrowed in 1747 — — — — }	55	166,760
To Payment to the <i>Don Gratuit</i> to the King — — — — }	235	712,520
To the Composition of Old Duties — — — — }	12	36,384
To the Augmentation of the Post Master's Salaries — — — — }	2	6064
To the Expence of the <i>Milice</i> , and the King's Troops — — — — }	225	682,200
To the Charge of making up the Publick Account — — — — }	7	21,224
To the Repairs of Highways and Bridges — — — — }	19	57,608
To the Compensation of the <i>Taille</i> to Messrs. the Officers of the Parliament, and to the Charges of this Assembly — — — — }	14	42,448
Total — — — — —	750	2,274,000

“All which Impositions above-mentioned amount-
 “ing to the Sum of 750 Livres *per Feu*, shall be
 “exacted by the *Sieur Gautier*, Treasurer of the
 “Province, upon the Foot of 180 Livres 10 Sols
 “*per Feu*, for each of the Quarters of the next
 “ensuing Year 1749.

“The *Sieur Thomassin La Garde* said that there
 “was no other Business to be proposed to the As-
 “sembly, and desired that Publication might be
 “made of the verbal Process of all that had been
 “agreed upon. Which accordingly was read and
 “published to the Assembly then sitting.

“After which Thanks were returned to the In-
 “tendant for the good Offices he had at all Times
 “rendered to the Province, and particularly during
 “the Sitting of this Assembly.

Done and published at *Lambesc*, 29 November,
 1748.

De tout ce que dessus, il appert dans les Registres
 du Greffe des Etats de Provence, auxquels nous
 soussignés Greffiers desdits Etats, nous rapportons.

Derigina, Greffier. *Ricard*, Greffier.

An Account of the Debts incurred in *Provence*
 from 1744 to 1748, during the last War, col-
 lected from the foregoing Proceedings of their
 Assembly, separated and ranged under the distinct
 Heads of Expences, Losses and Damages, *viz.*

*For Military Magazines and Utenfils provided for
 the Army.*

					Livres.
In the Year 1744	—	—	—	—	1,125,306
Ditto in 1745	—	—	—	—	1,211,406
Ditto in 1746	—	—	—	—	2,093,937
Ditto in 1747	—	—	—	—	4,000,000
					<hr/>
					8,430,649

The Hire of Mules and Carriages, and Losses attending the same.

	Livres.
To the Hire of Draft Mules in 1744	312,660
To the Loss of 615 Draft Mules, dead, or taken by the Enemy, at 120 Livres for each Mule — — —	253,336
To the Loss of 416 Saddle Mules, dead, or taken by the Enemy, at 120 Livres for each Mule — — —	59,641
To the Hire and Loss of Carriages employed to transport the Artillery and Ammunitions of War, all taken at the Siege of <i>Coni</i> , — — —	60,800
To Hay and Straw for the Subsistence of the Mules, — — —	243,478
To the Carriages and Utenfils furnished to the <i>Spanish</i> Troops, — — —	249,905
To the Carriages that transported the Forage in 1746 and 1747 — —	120,800
	<hr/> 1,302,620

Forage for the Troops as well Spanish as French.

To Forage furnished to the Horse in 1745, — — — — —	209,892
To Provisions advanced to the Commissaries of War, — — —	400,000
To Forage furnished to the Horse in 1746 — — — — —	208,109
To furnishing sundry Places with Forage	6,862
To the Guides at the Places of Forage	578
	<hr/> 825,441

Contributions, Exactions, and Damages.

	Livres.
To Contributions which the several Communities paid — — — — }	543,425
To Exactions of ready Money — —	106,890
To Exactions of Provisions — — —	1,104,809
To Damages done by the Enemy in 1747 — — — — — }	4,939,053
To ditto done by the <i>French</i> Troops —	732,189
To ditto done by the <i>Spanish</i> Troops —	160,324
	<hr/> 7,586,690

Repairs of Highways and Bridges.

Repairs in 1744 — — — — —	102,109
Ditto in 1745 — — — — —	87,973
Ditto in 1746 — — — — —	86,319
Ditto in 1747 — — — — —	172,733
	<hr/> 449,134
Deduct 4 Years Tax by the Provinces }	230,492
at 19 Livres <i>per Feu</i> — — — — — }	
	<hr/> 218,642

Repairing the Fortifications at <i>Toulon</i>	<hr/> 112,000
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Sums borrowed for the Purchase of Corn.

	Livres.
To Cash borrowed in 1746 — — —	850,000
To ditto in 1747 for Corn, with an } Exemption of the 10 ^{me} — — — }	1,200,000
To ditto in <i>August</i> 1748 — — —	700,000
To ditto in <i>November</i> 1748 — — —	1,200,000
	<hr/> 3,960,000

Deficiencies in 1747 and 1748 — — 1,590,294

*A Recapitulation or Summary of the Debts incurred in
Provence, on Account of the War, as stated in 1749.*

	Livres.	£.	s.	d.
To <i>Etapas</i> and Utenfils pro- vided for the Army, - - }	8,430,649	368,840	17	10 ¹ / ₂
To the Hire of Mules and Carriages, and Losses attending the same, - - }	1,302,620	56,998	12	6
To the Forage for the Troops, as well <i>Spanish</i> as <i>French</i> , - - - - - }	825,441	36,114	00	10 ¹ / ₂
To Contributions, Exact- ions, and Damages, - - }	7,586,690	331,917	13	00
To Overplus Expences in repairing the Highways, }	218,642	9,565	11	9
To repairing the Fortifi- cations of <i>Toulon</i> , - - - }	112,000	4,900	00	00
To Sums borrowed for the Purchase of Corn, - - - }	3,960,000	173,250	00	00
To Deficiencies of the Revenues for the Years 1747 and 1748, - - - }	1,590,294	69,575	6	6
	<hr/> 24,026,336	<hr/> 1,051,162	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 6

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